DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 228 010 RC 013 971

AUTHOR	Bia, Fred; And Others
TITLE	Our Community -- Today and Yesterday. Book One (Nihil Hahoodzodoo -- Diijiidi doo Adaadaa. Naaltsoos T'aala'i Gone Yits'iligii). Fourth Grade Navajo Bilingual-Bicultural Social Studies Curriculum.
INSTITUTION	Rough Rock Demonstration School, Ariz. Navaho Curriculum Center.
SPONS AGENCY	Office of Indian Education (ED), Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE	82
NOTE	193p.; Some photographs may not reproduce well. For related documents, see RC 013 969-972.
AVAILABLE FROM	Navajo Curriculum Center, Rough Rock Demonstration School, Star Route One, Rough Rock AZ 86503 ($12.00).
PUB TYPE	Guides - Classroom Use - Materials (For Learner) (051) -- Multilingual/Bilingual Materials (171)
LANGUAGE	English; Navajo
EDRS PRICE	MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS	*American Indian Education; *Community Characteristics; *Environmental Influences; Grade 4; Human Resources; Intermediate Grades; Local History; Natural Resources; Navajo; *Social Studies; Units of Study; Weather
IDENTIFIERS	*Arizona (Rough Rock); *Navajo (Nation)

ABSTRACT

Presented in five chapters, book 1 of the Rough Rock fourth grade Navajo social studies program text is written in Navajo and English. The first chapter is on the community of Rough Rock (Arizona) illustrated by photographs of the community and people. Chapter II discusses the four elements (air, water, earth, and fire) the community needs to survive. Chapter III tells about the weather and the community explaining the four seasons, the cycle of rain (both the Navajo version and scientific version), and the need for different types of weather. Chapter IV looks at plants and animals in Rough Rock. Presented are a geographical description of Rough Rock, effects of elevation on weather and plant life, animal life in the community, and how Navajos take care of the land. Chapter V is on the people and our community. Chapter topics include: people's dependence on plants for food, use of human resources in the community, the helping relationship of Navajo families, and what makes a community. At the end of each chapter is a list of vocabulary building words spelled in Navajo and in English. (ERB)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED228010

Nihił Hahoodzodóó --
Dííjíjidi dóó Adą́ą́dą́ą́'

Naaltsoos T'ááłá'í Góne' Yits'ilígíí

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL IN MICROFICHE ONLY HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

Teresa L. McCarty

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

☐ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
☑ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official NIE position or policy.

Our Community --
Today and Yesterday

Book One

RC013971

FOURTH GRADE NAVAJO BILINGUAL - BICULTURAL
SOCIAL STUDIES CURRICULUM

Our Community - Today and Yesterday

Book One

Written, Illustrated and Produced by
TITLE IV-B MATERIALS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT*

With the Assistance of Rough Rock Community Members

Fred Bia, Materials Developer-Illustrator
Regina Lynch, Editorial Assistant
Teresa McCarty, Curriculum Specialist

Marvin Yellowhair, Linguistic Consultant

Navajo Curriculum Center
Rough Rock Demonstration School
Rough Rock, Arizona 86503

1982

**Special thanks to Gene Johnson, Frank Isaac, Alfred Yazzie, Emerson Begay, and the members of the Title IV-B Parent Advisory Committee, whose contributions of linguistic and cultural content made this publication possible. This book was produced with funds from a Title IV-B federal grant.*

Rough Rock School Board: Wade Hadley, Teddy McCurtain, Thomas James, Billy Johnson, Simon Secody; Jimmie C. Begay, Executive Director.

Copyright © 1982

NAVAJO CURRICULUM CENTER
ROUGH ROCK DEMONSTRATION SCHOOL
ROUGH ROCK, ARIZONA 86503

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

NO PART OF THIS BOOK MAY BE REPRODUCED OR TRANSMITTED IN ANY FORM OR BY ANY MEANS, ELECTRONIC OR MECHANICAL, INCLUDING PHOTOCOPYING, RECORDING OR BY AN INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL SYSTEM, WITHOUT PERMISSION IN WRITING FROM THE PUBLISHER, EXCEPT BY A REVIEWER WHO MAY QUOTE BRIEF PASSAGES IN A REVIEW.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CATALOGING IN PUBLICATION DATA

Nihił Hahoodzodóó, Diijjjdi dóó Adą́ądą́ą́ = Our Community, Today and Yesterday.

Navajo and English.
Summary: A bilingual social studies textbook emphasizing the Navajo way of life and man's place in the natural world.

1. Navajo Indians -- Juvenile literature.
(1. Navajo Indians. 2. Indians of North America -- Social Life and Customs
3. Social Sciences. 4. Navajo Language Materials -- Bilingual)

I. Navajo Curriculum Center. II. Title: Our Community, Today and Yesterday.

E99.N3N53 1982 306'.08997 82-83573

ISBN 0-936008-04-0

International Standard Book Number 0-936008-04-0
Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 82-083573

FIRST EDITION
Printed in the United States of America

by La Plata Color Printing, Inc.
Cortez, Colorado

NIHIŁ HAHOODZODÓÓ -- DÍÍJĮĮDI DÓÓ ADĄĄDĄĄ'

Our Community -- Today and Yesterday

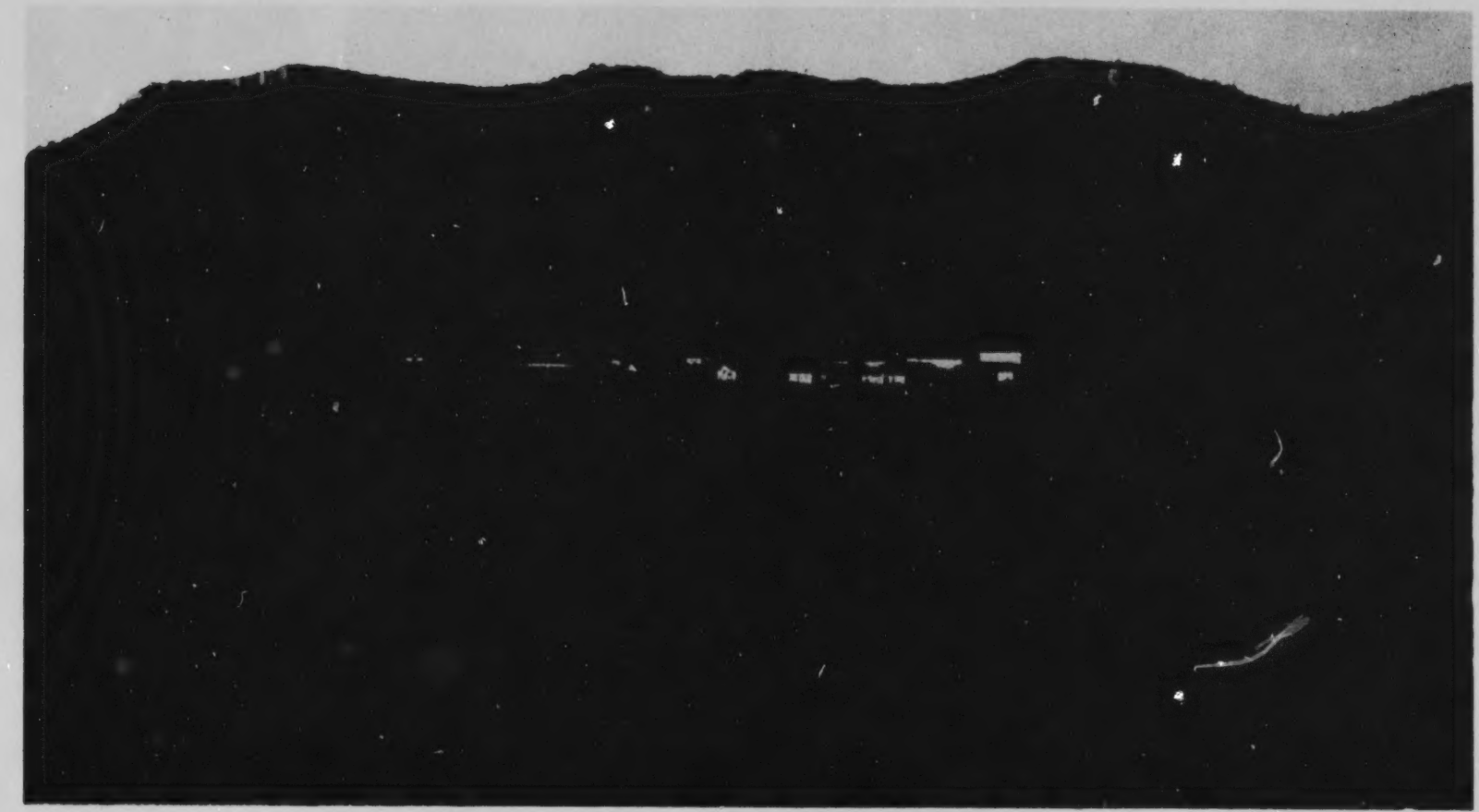
Book One

T'ÁÁŁA'Í GÓNE' DAH SHIJAA'ÍGÍÍ

Nihił Hahoodzodóó: Tsékh'ízhí

CHAPTER ONE

Our Community: Rough Rock

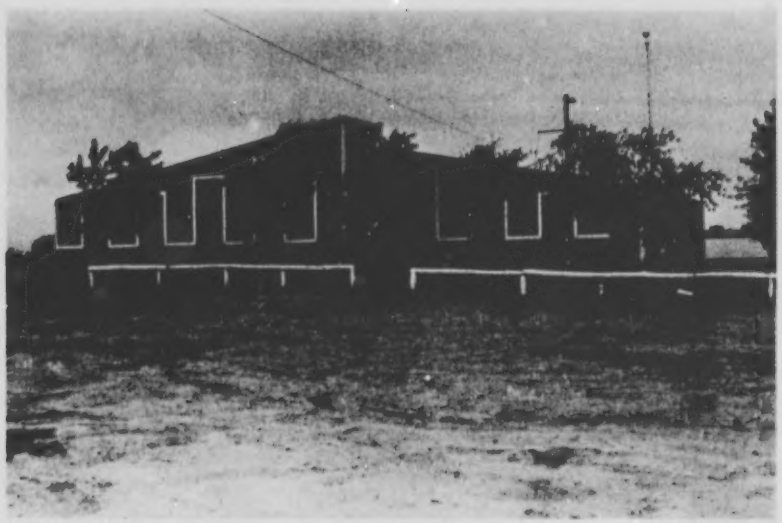


Tsékh'ízhí hoolyéedi kéehwiit'į. Díí nihił hahoodzo át'é. Nihił hahoodzo lá ha'át'íí bee hadét'é?

We live in a place called Rough Rock. This is our community. Do you know what makes a community?

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Díí nida'ashch'ą́ą'ígíí danółʼį. Nihił hahoodzodóó t'áadoo le'é niidzinigíísh ła' nida'ashch'ą́ą'ígíí dabiyi'?



Look at these pictures. Can you find something in each picture that we need in our community?

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Díí nidaashch'ą́ą'ígíí nihił hahoodzodóó ła' ádaadingoósh łahgo át'éego nihił haz'ą́ą dooleeł danohsin?

?

?

Would our community be different without some of the things in the pictures?

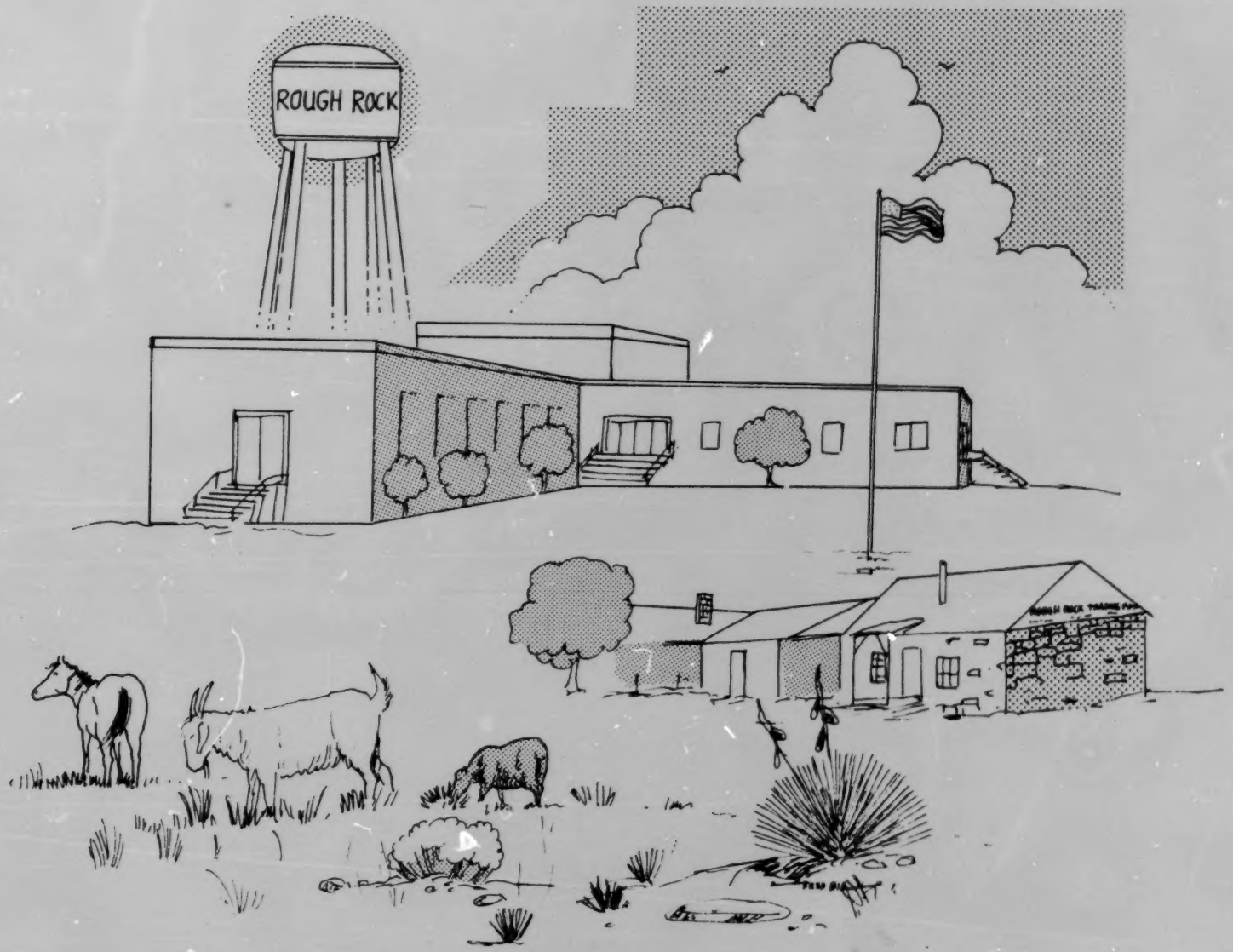
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

?

?

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

T'áadoo le'é neeznáago nihił hahoodzodóó niidzinígíí ła' baa nitsídaahkees.



Try to think of at least ten things we need in our community.

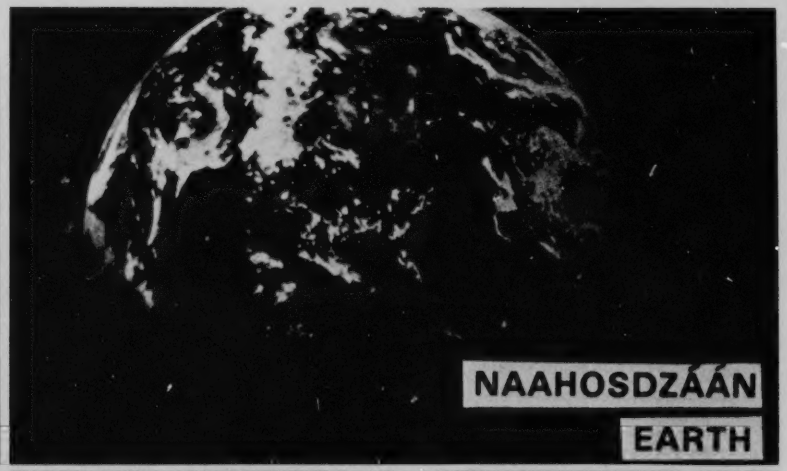
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

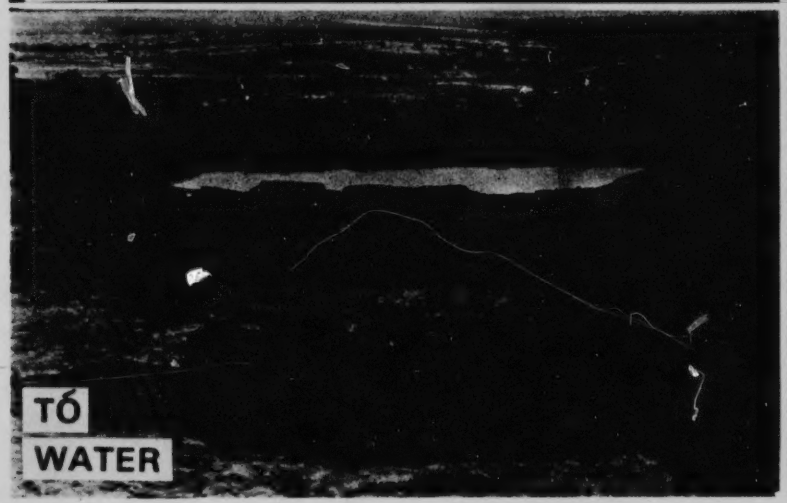
NAAKI GÓNE' DAH SHIJAA'ÍGÍÍ

Díį'go Bee Iináanii Niidzinígíí

CHAPTER TWO

Four Elements We Need





Nihił haahoodzodóó díį'go bee iinánígíí niidzin.

Our community needs four elements.

20

21

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Níłch'i nihinaagóó hóló. Náhidiidziihgo níłch'i nihii' hóló. Níłch'i éí doo yit'įį da, nidi diyołgo níłch'i hólóníníigíí binahjį' nihił béédzin.

Air is all around us. When we breathe, air is inside our bodies. Usually we cannot really see air. But when the wind blows, we know air is there.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Níłch'i nihits'íís biyi'ígíí bee náhidiidziih. T'áá nízhdídzih bik'eh níłch'i bił ánídzídzih łeh. Tł'óo'di deesk'aazgo, níłch'i bił náhizhdidziihígíí joo'įį łeh.

Air inside our bodies helps us to breathe. You fill your body with air every time you breathe. When it is cold outside, you can see the air you breathe.

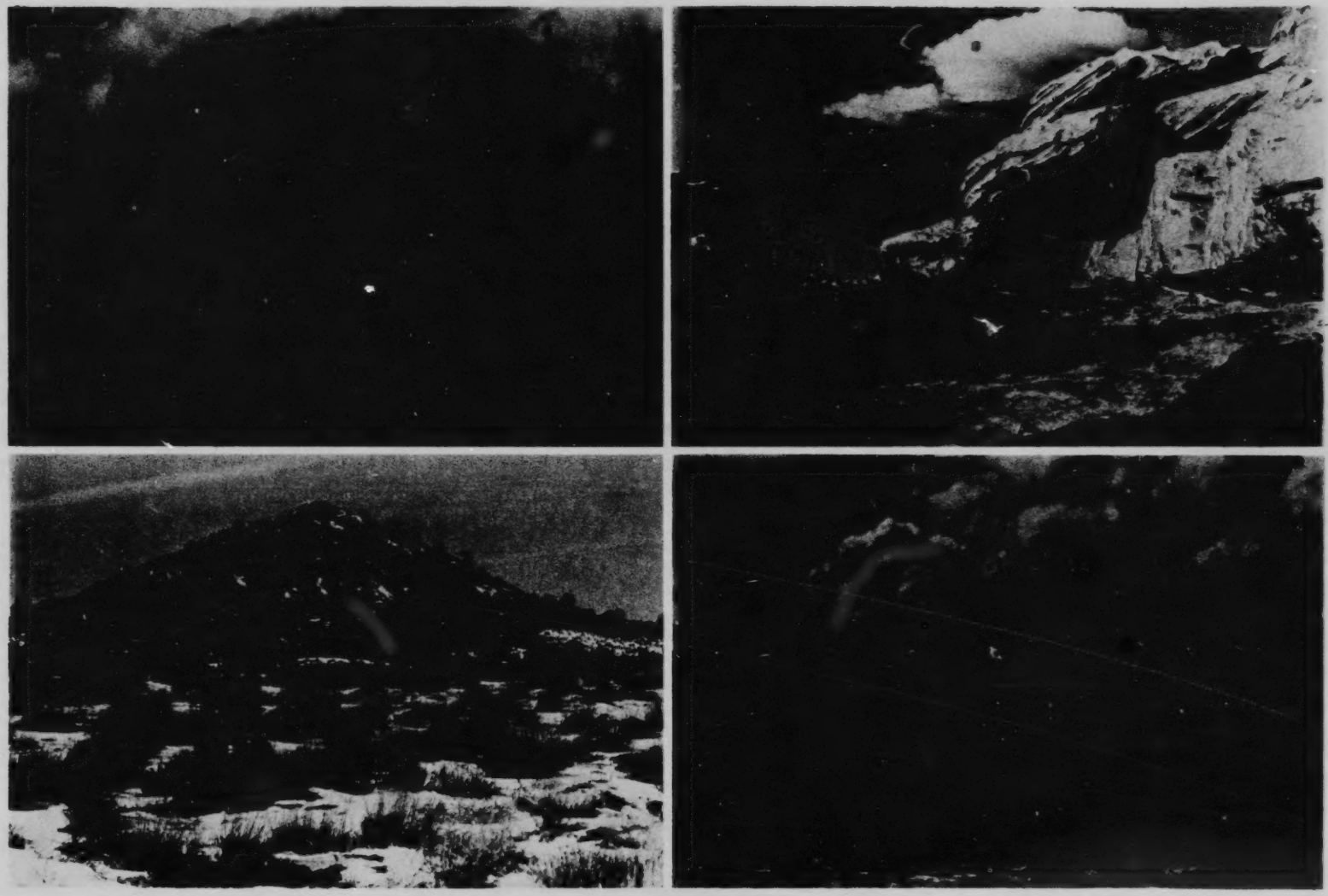
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Nanise' dóó naaldlooshii nílch'i yee dahiná.

Plants and animals need air to survive.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Nahosdzáán nihinaagóó hólǫ́. T'áá aɬ'ąą ádaat'é, at'eełgi dóó ádaníłtsoígíí dóó nidaashch'ąą'ígíí bee aɬ'ąą át'é.



Earth is all around us too. It has different shapes, sizes and colors.

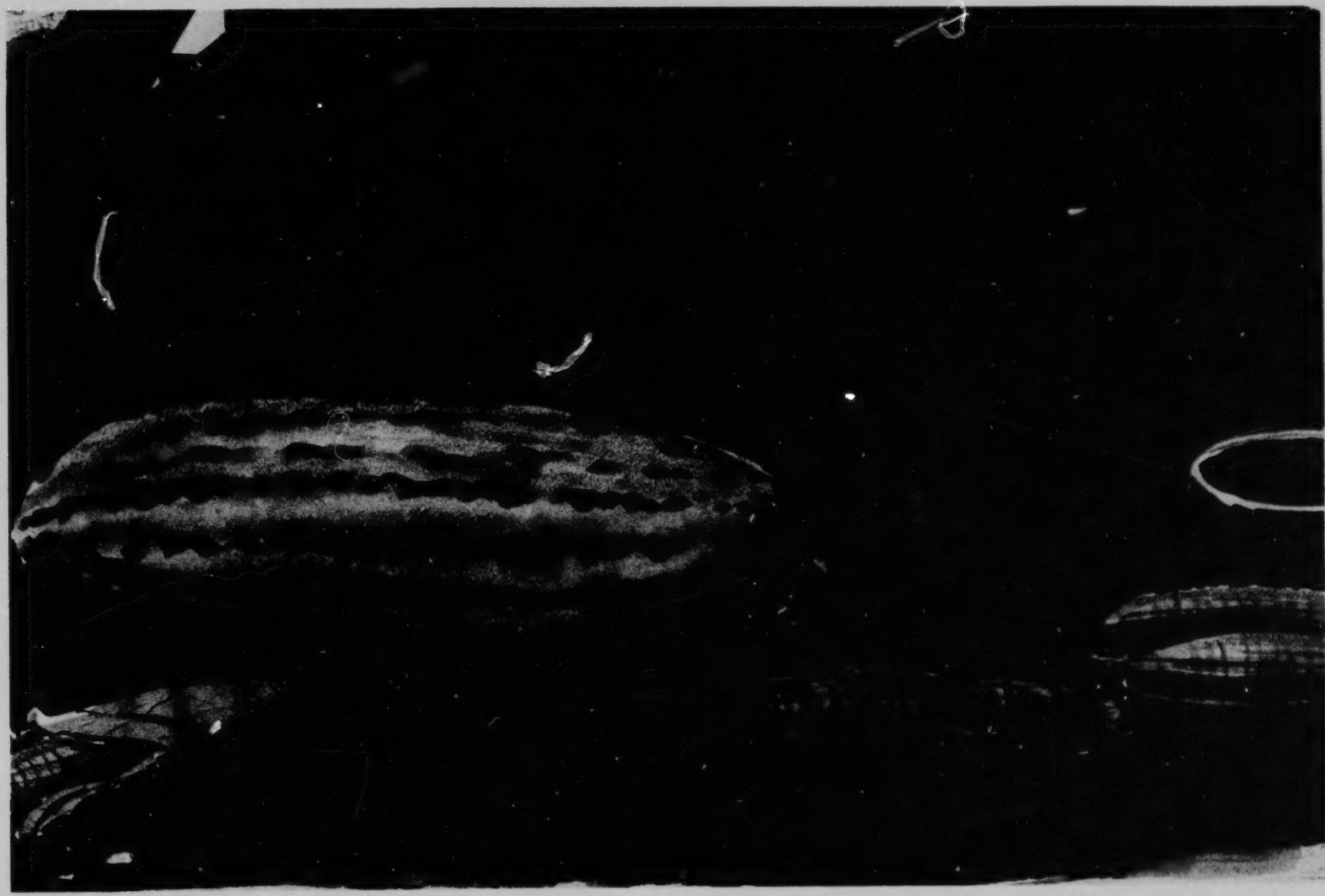
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Nihicheii dóó nihimásání yaa dahalne'go éí nahosdzáán díi'go ałk'i dahnáhást'ą́ daaní: łizhin dóó yágo doołł'izh dóó łitso dóó łigai.

Stories told by our elders say there are different levels of earth: black, blue, yellow and white.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Ni'hookáá' bikáá' kéehwiit'ínígíí bee hinii'náanii t'óó ahayói aɬ'ąą át'éhígíí bikáá' hóló. Nahosdzáán éí ásdzáán át'é. Nihimá bidii'ní.



The earth's surface that we live on now provides many things for us. The earth is female. We call it our mother.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Nahosdzáán bikáa'gi nanise' hóló. Ła' azee' biniiyé chidao'į. Ła' éí diné doo naaldlooshii dabich'iyą'.

Plants grow in the earth. Some plants are used for medicine. Some plants are used for food that people and livestock eat.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Bee iináanii ła' nááhódlǫ, **tó**, nahosdzáán bikáa'gi. Dáda'deestł'ingóó dóó bɔda'ak'idgóó dóó tooh danílį́įgóó dóó tó hadaazlį́įgóó dahólǫ. Tsé Ch'ízhí tó éí tó háálínígíí binahjį' yéédi': **Tsé Ch'ízhí Bito'**.

We can find another element, **water**, in the earth. It is in lakes, ponds, rivers and springs. Rough Rock was named for water that flowed from a natural spring: **Tsé Ch'ízhí Bito'**.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Hót'áahdi ałdó' tó hóló. K'os dóó tózhool dóó áhí bii' yit'íj łeh. K'os biyi'déé' tó nahałdaasígíí dahtoo' (nahałtingo) ninádádleeh.

We can also find water in the air. You can see it in clouds, mist or fog. The water that is dropped from clouds becomes rain.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Dahtoo' éí ch'il bee nidanise'. Naadą́ą́' dóó t'áadoo le'é k'éédadilyéhígíí nineez dóó bidziil bee nidahaleeh. Deesk'aaz haleehgo dahtoo' yę́ę yas nádleeh. Yastoo' shą' éí haayit'éego nihíká'análwo'?

Rain water helps plants to grow. It helps corn and other crops grow tall and strong. But if it is very cold, the rain turns to snow. How does snow water help us?

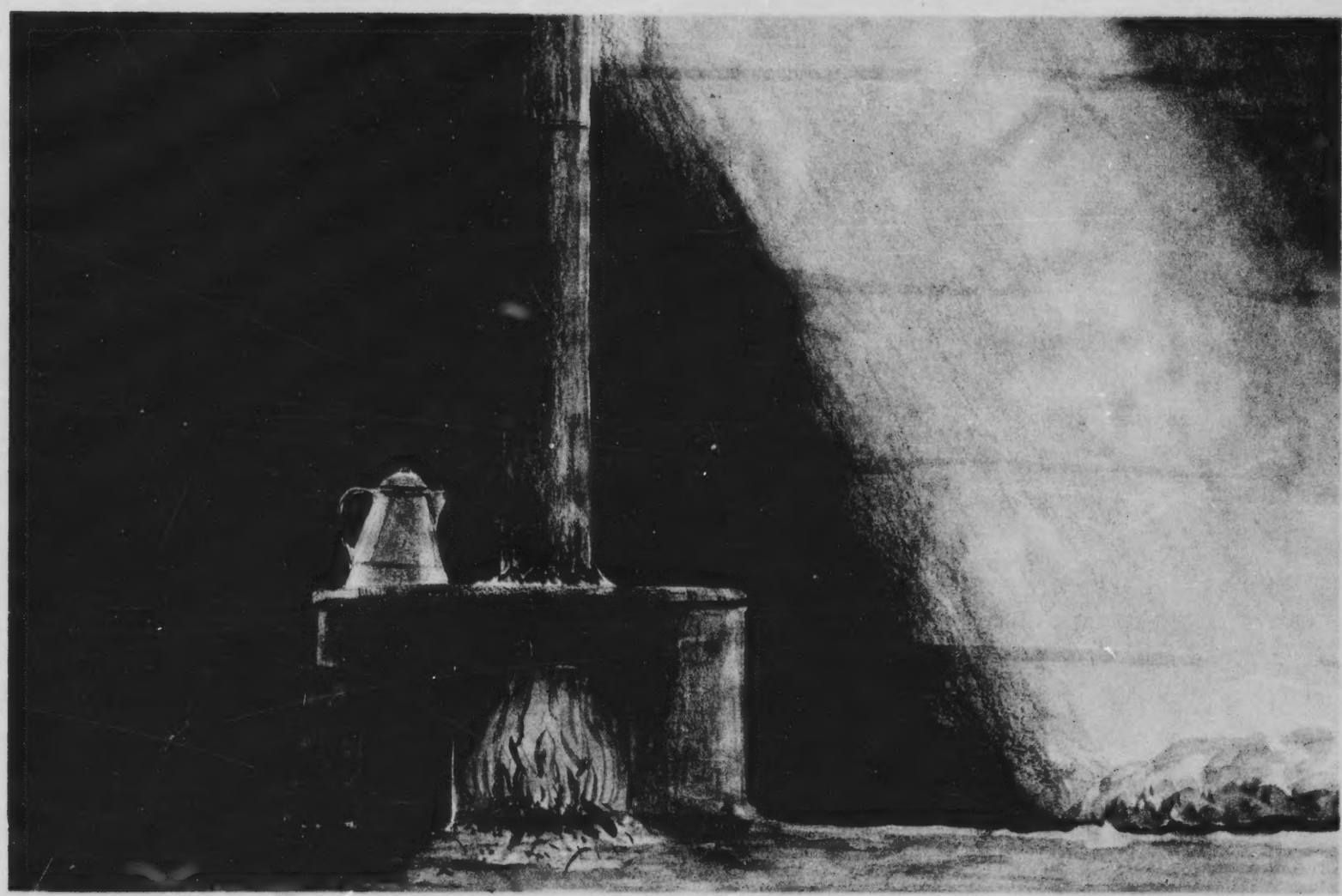
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Nihits'íís ałdó' tó bii' dahólǫǫgo át'é. Deesdoigo tó nihąąh haatił. Díí tó éí **átásiil** wolyé. Nihitáa'gi bąąh haatił. Nihizábąąhgóó dóó nihich'áayahgóó hójiił'įįhgo bąąh łeh. Tó hąąh haatiłígíí níłch'i bitah yileehgo tó yęę náltsih doo **ní'diijoł**. Áádóó hwee nááhoneezk'ází łeh.

We can find water in our bodies, too. When it is hot outside, water from your body pops out on your skin. We call this water **sweat.** It bubbles up on your forehead. You can feel it on your lip and under your arms. When water from your body meets air, the water dries or **evaporates.** Then you feel cooler again.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Kǫ' ałdó' bee iináanii át'é. Kǫ' éí bee siniido. Nahosdzáán biyi'di, ałníi'di hóló. Hooghan ałníi'gi hóló. Yá ałníi'di, hót'áadi hóló. Éí **jóhónaa'éí** dabidii'ní. Nihiyi'di ałdó' kǫ' hóló.



Fire is another element we need. Fire makes us warm. It is at the middle of the earth. It is at the middle of the hogan. It is at the middle of the universe, in the sky. We call that fire, **sun**. You also have fire in the middle of you.

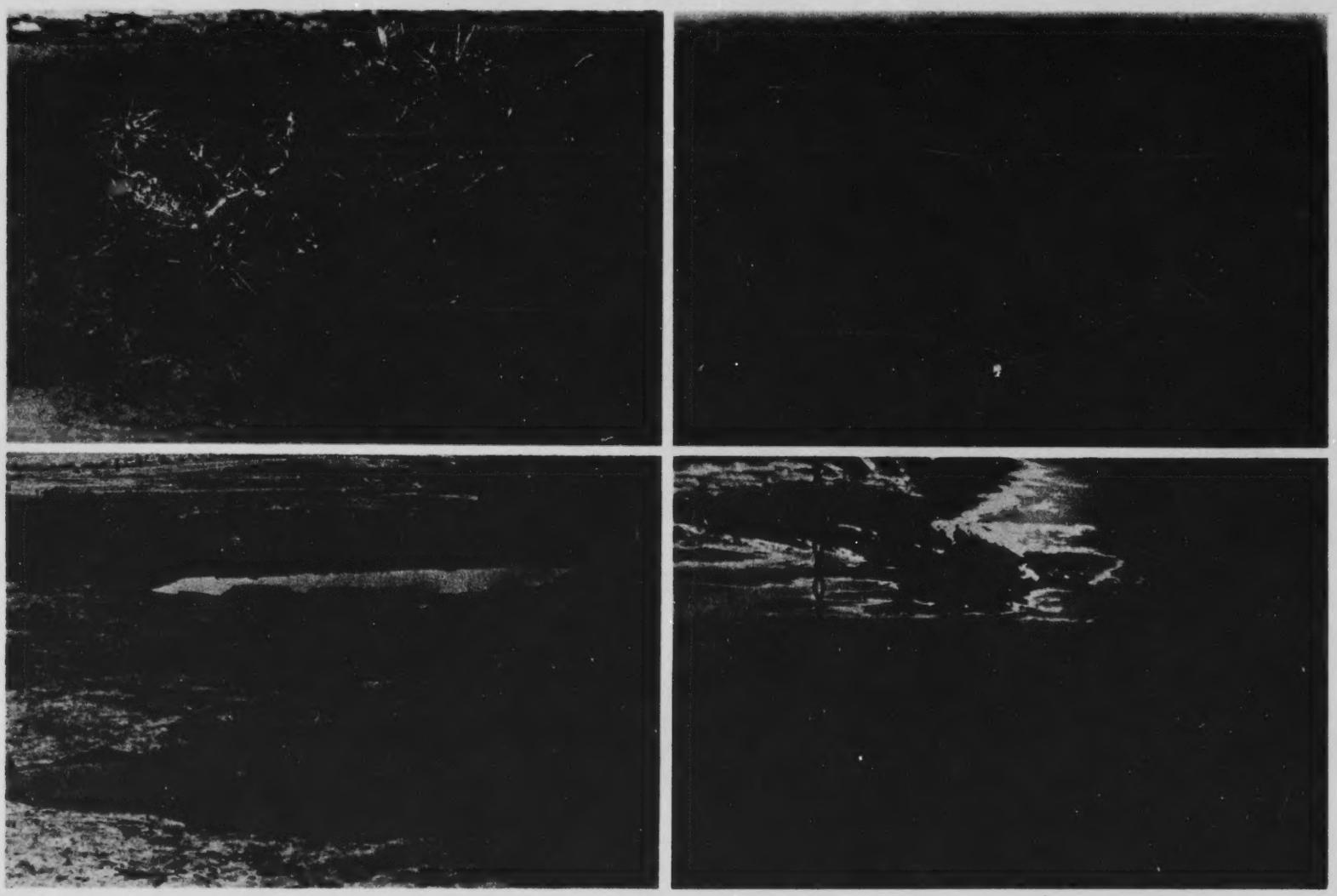
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

T'óó hodeeyáádą́ą́' kǫ' nihá niilyá, ni'hookáá' bitł'áahdę́ę́'. Nihizází yę́ę tsin ch'il yik'áa'jį' nideidéełtáasgo tsinée niigei. Áádóó kǫ' hazlíį'.

Fire was brought to us at the beginning of time, from the underworld. Our ancestors rubbed a bow across a stick. The stick became hot. It was layed against dry plants. Then a fire started.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

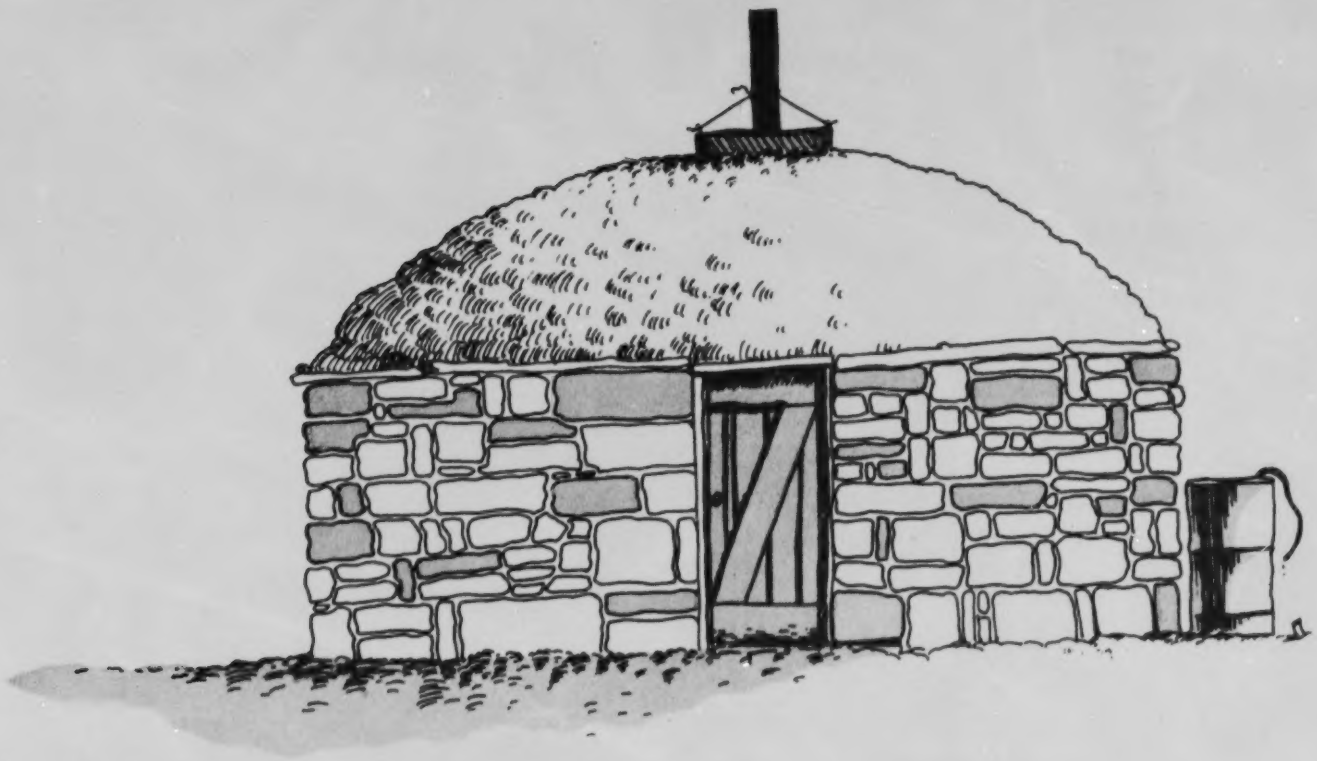
Níłch'i dóó **nahosdzáán** dóó **tó** dóó **kǫ'** ahił nidaalnish. T'óó ahayóígóó choo'į́ Níłch'í dóó nahosdzáán dóó tó doo kǫ' éí bee hinii'ná. Dį́į'go bee iináanii lá háidíígíí nida'ashch'ą́ą'ígíí biyi'go daoh'į́?



Air, earth, water and **fire** work together. They have many uses. We need air, earth, water and fire to live. Which of the four elements can you see in these pictures?

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

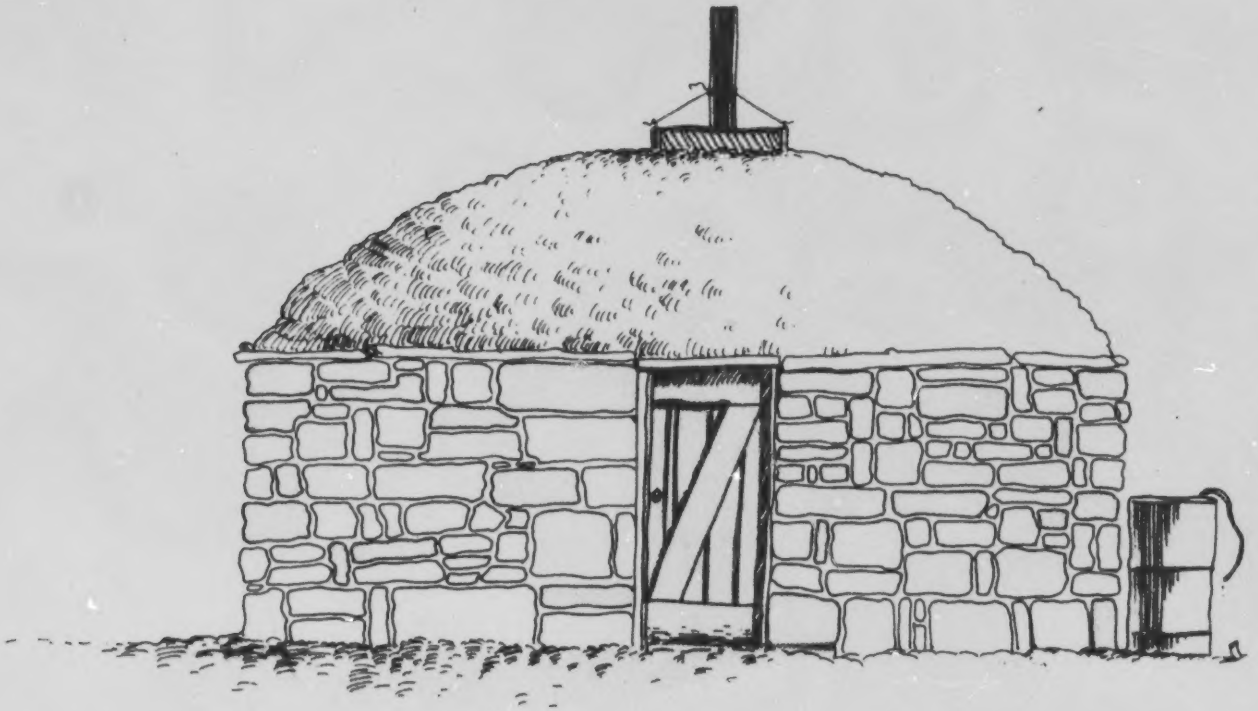
Dįį'go bee iinánígíí nihił hahoodzoígíí yíká'análwo'. Níłch'i dóó nahosdzáán dóó tó dóó kǫ' nihił hahoodzodóó niidzin. Hooghan ádiilníiłgi niidzin. Díí hooghan nímazí danół'į. Dįį'go bee iináanii háidíígíí lá chooz'įjdgo ályaa?



The four elements help our community. We need air, earth, water and fire for our community. We need them to build a house. Look at this hogan. Which of the four elements were needed to build it?

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

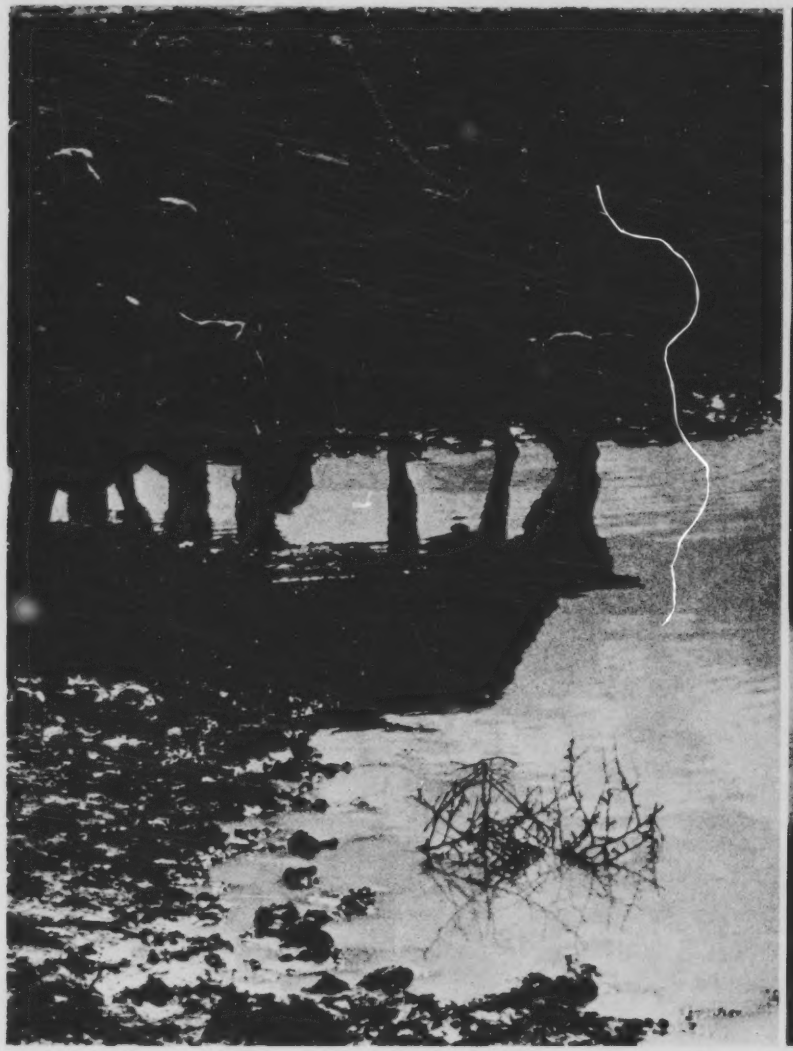
Nił'ch'i daats'í chiidiil'įįł hooghan íilnéehgo?
Nahosdzáán daats'í chiidiil'įįł hooghan íilnéehgo?
Tó daats'í chiidiil'įįł hooghan íilnéehgo?
Kǫ' daats'í chiidiil'įįł hooghan íilnéehgo?



Do you need **air** to build a hogan?
Do you need **earth** to build a hogan?
Do you need **water** to build a hogan?
Do you need **fire** to build a hogan?

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Naaldlooshii dóó nanise' dóó diné dį̨į'go bee iináanii yee dahiná. Na'ashch'ą́ą'ígíí biyi' dį̨į'go bee iinánígíí háidíígíí lá deiyílníishgo yíní'į?



Livestock, plants and people need the four elements to survive. Which of the four elements do you see working in these pictures?

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Díí'go bee iináanii lá haayit'éego diné dóó naaldlooshii dóó nanise' yee dahiná?

How are the elements helping people, animals and plants to survive?

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Díí'go bee iináanii bee hinii'nánígíí biniinaa baa áhwiilyą́ą dooleeł. Níłch'i t'áá ałtso dahináanii yee náhididziih. Bee neidáá dóó yéilti' dóó nahii'ná. Níłch'i bee hinii'nánígíí biniinaa baa áhwiilyą́ą dooleeł. Haash yit'éego nihił haz'ą́ą dooleeł níłch'i doo nihił nilíígóó?

Because the four elements help us, we must protect them. Air helps all living things to breathe. It helps us walk, talk, and move around. Since air gives life, we must take care of it. What would our community be like if we did not respect the air?

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Níłch'í dóó nahosdzáán dóó tó dóó kǫ' t'áá ałtso dahináanii yee nidanise' dóó yee dahiná. Bits'ą́ądóó nihich'iyą' dóó nihito' hóló. Bits'ą́ądóó nihighan hóló. Nihimá dóó nihizhé'é dóó nihimásání dóó nihicheii nahalingo baa nitsíikees. Hodeeyáádą́ą́' dį́į'go bee iináanii nihá niilyá ha'níigo baa hane'. Eí bąągo baa áhwiilyą́ą́ dóó nihił nilį́į dooleeł, áko náásgóó t'áá nihá siláago bee hinii'náa dooleeł biniiyé.

Air, earth, water and fire help all living things to grow and survive. They give us food and water to drink. They help us build a shelter for our families. They are like our parents and grandparents.

Stories say the four elements have been with us since the beginning of time. We must protect and respect the elements, so they will be there to help us in the future.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

SAAD BÍHWIIDOO'ÁŁÍGÍÍ (Vocabulary)

Dinéjí (Navajo):

1. hahoodzodóó
2. nidzinígíí
3. bee iináanii
4. níłch'i
5. nahosdzáán
6. tó
7. kǫ'
8. jóhonaa'éí
9. ałk'i dah nídahast'ą́
10. ásilá
11. bikáa'gi
12. niilyéi
13. ní'diijooł
14. átásiil
15. hót'áahdi
16. ni' bitł'áahdi
17. azází
18. bee iiná
19. nihich'ą́ą́h silá
20. ił íl̨
21. náásgóó

Bilagáanají (English):

1. community
2. need
3. elements
4. air
5. earth
6. water
7. fire
8. sun
9. levels
10. provide
11. surface
12. natural
13. evaporate
14. sweat
15. universe
16. underworld
17. ancestors
18. survive
19. protect
20. respect
21. future

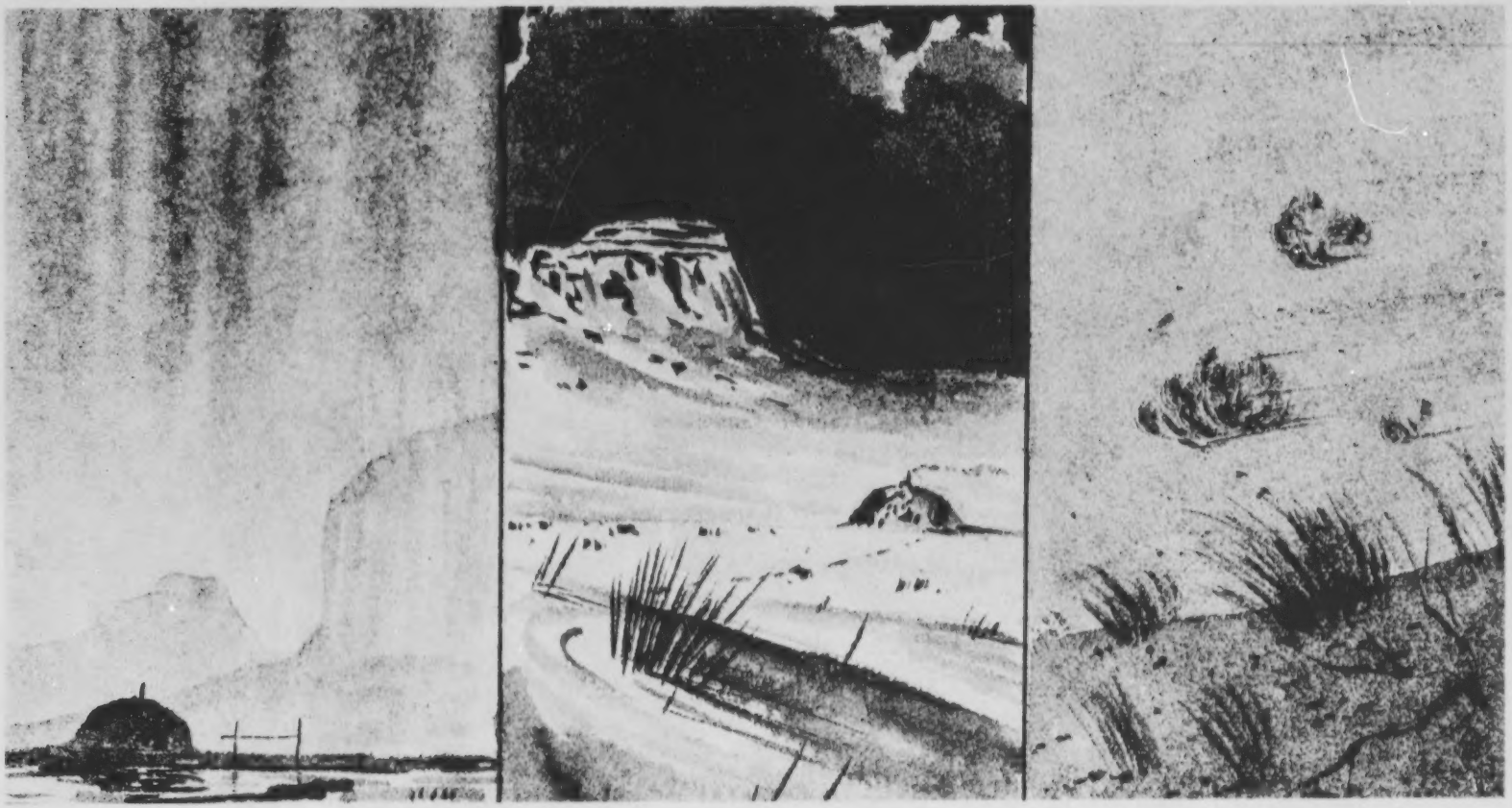
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TÁÁ' GÓNE' DAH SHIJAA'ÍGÍÍ

Níłch'i Łahgo Anáá'niiłígíí dóó Níhił Hahodzodóó

CHAPTER THREE

Weather and Our Community



Díį'go bee iináaii nihił hahoodzodóó níłch'i łahgo ánáyoodlíił. Łahda nahałtin łeh. Łahda éí níchíil łeh. Łahda éí náádeesdoi łeh, éí doodago deesk'aaz łeh, éí náádoodago yéego níyol łeh.

The four elements give our community many kinds of weather. Sometimes it rains. Sometimes it snows. Sometimes it is very hot, or very cold, or very windy.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Łahda éí nílch'i ts'ídá nizhóní łeh.

Sometimes the weather feels just right.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Nihił hahoodzodóó níłch'i ałtah ánáá'niiłígíí bá yá'át'ééh. Nihinaagóó níłch'ı át'éhígíí éí níłch'i ałtah ánáá'niiłígíí binahjį' át'é. Tséch'ízhígi **níłch'i át'éhígíí** binahjį' łahgo át'éego nihił haz'ą́. T'áá éí binahjį' łahgo át'éego kééhwiit'į́.

Our community needs all these kinds of weather. The different kinds of weather make up our **climate**. The climate we have at Rough Rock makes our community special. We live the way we do partly because of our climate.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Adahwiis'áagóó diné bił hadahwiisdzogóó nílch'i doo t'áá ałtso ahedaałt'ée da. Díigí ádahoot'éégo t'áá shíjgo ahéédahwiilzhíish. Doo ayóo nidahałtin da. Haash yit'éego łahgo át'éego í'íł'íj dooleeł díigi áhoot'éhígi kéehót'íjgo?

Not every community has the same climate. Some places have hot, dry climates. In these places, it is like summer all year. There is very little rain. What would you do differently if you lived in a place like this?

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Łahgóó adahwiis'áágóó ayóo dadeesk'aaz, t'áá bił yas danitsaago. Díigi ádahoot'éégóó t'áá haigo ahéédahwiilzhíish. Doo ayóo dadí'nídíin da dóó doo ayóo dadeesdoi da. Haash yit'éego łahgo át'éego í'íł'įį dodeeł díigi áhoot'éhígi kéédhót'įįgo?

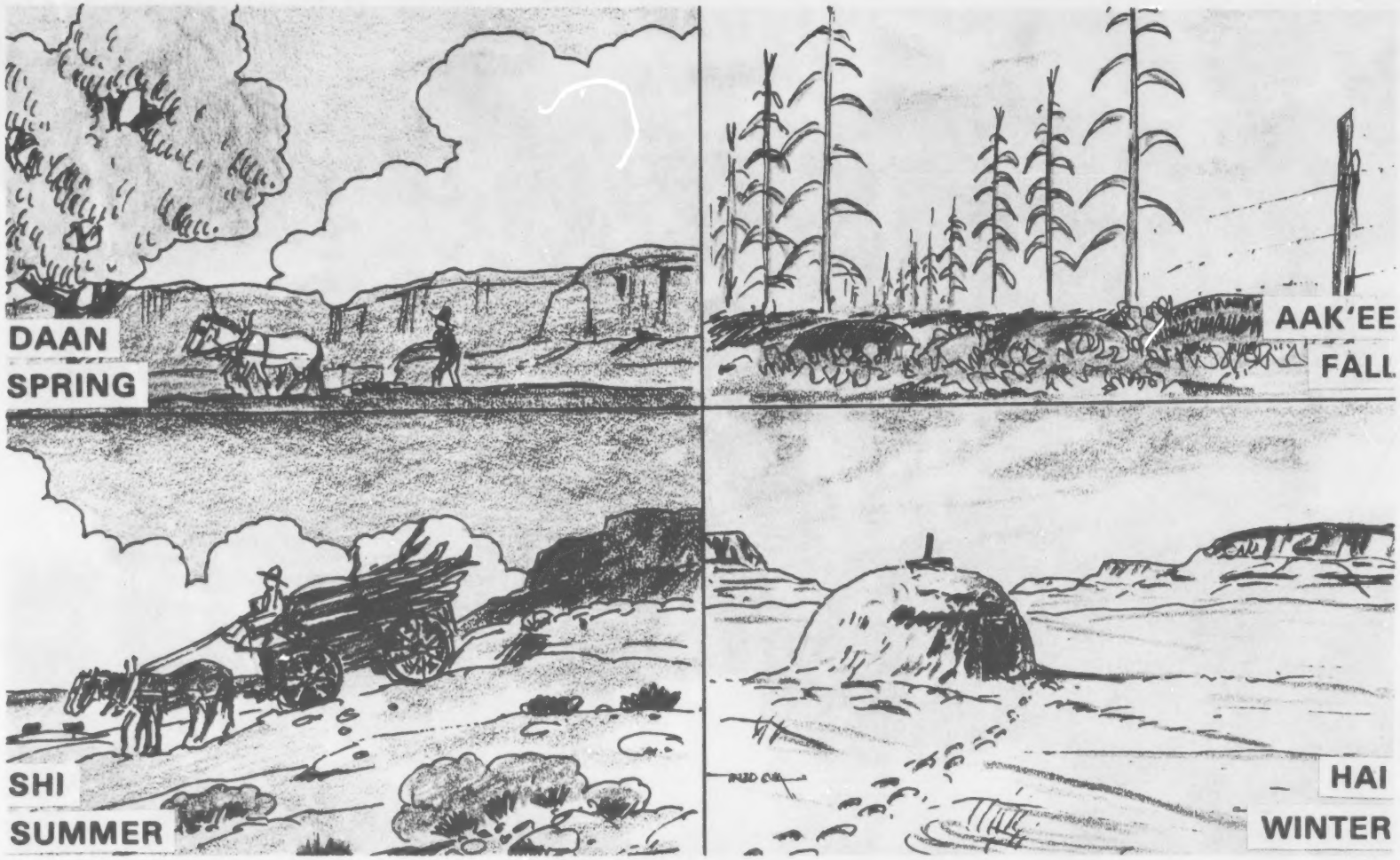
Other places have very cold climates, with lots of snow. In these places, it is like winter all year. There is very little sunshine or warmth. What would you do differently if you lived in a place like this?

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Kéehwiit'ínígi nílch'i doo díí ádahoot'éhígi át'ée da. Doo t'áá deesdoi dóó hóółtseigo ahéehwiilzhíish da. Doo t'áá nahałtingo ahéehwiilzhíish da. Doo t'áá deesk'aaz dóó níchíilgo ahéehwiilzhíish da.

Our climate is not like any of these places. It does not stay hot and dry all year. It does not rain all year. It is not cold and snowy all year.

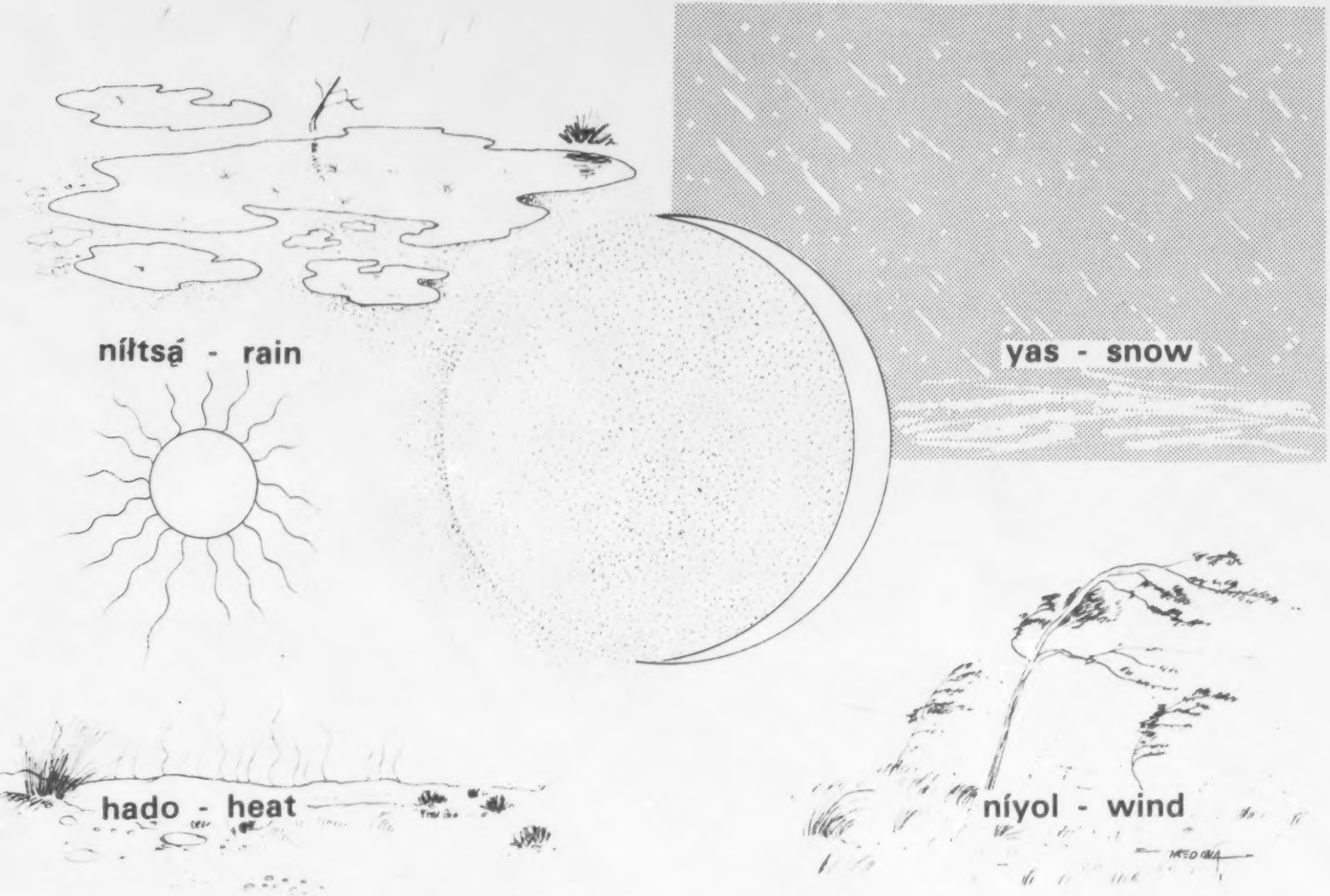
Kééhwiit'ínígi nílch'i t'áá ałtah ánáá'niił. Ahéehwiilzhíshígíí bik'ehgo nílch'i ałdó' ałtah ánáá'niił. **Dąągo** dóó **shįįgo** dóó **aak'eego** dóó **haigo** nílch'i ałtah ánáá'niił. Nílch'i łahgo át'įįhgo nihí ałdo' łahgo íit'įįh. Haash yit'éego éí łahgo ánéi'niił leh nílch'i łahgo ánáá'niiłgo?



Our climate includes more than one kind of weather. The weather changes at each season of the year. We have different weather in **spring, summer, fall** and **winter.** When the weather changes, we change too. What do we do differently in each season ?

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Hastóí dóó sáanii ádaaníigo éí dah néitʃíhígíí binahjį' níłch'i ałtah ánáá'niiłígíí **bee bééhózin** daaní. Dah yiitʃíhgo níłch'i át'ée dooleełígíí bee bééhózin, haashʃíį yit'éego sitą́ą łeh éí bee bééhózin. Ooljéé' ałdó' náhidizíídígíí bee bééhózin.

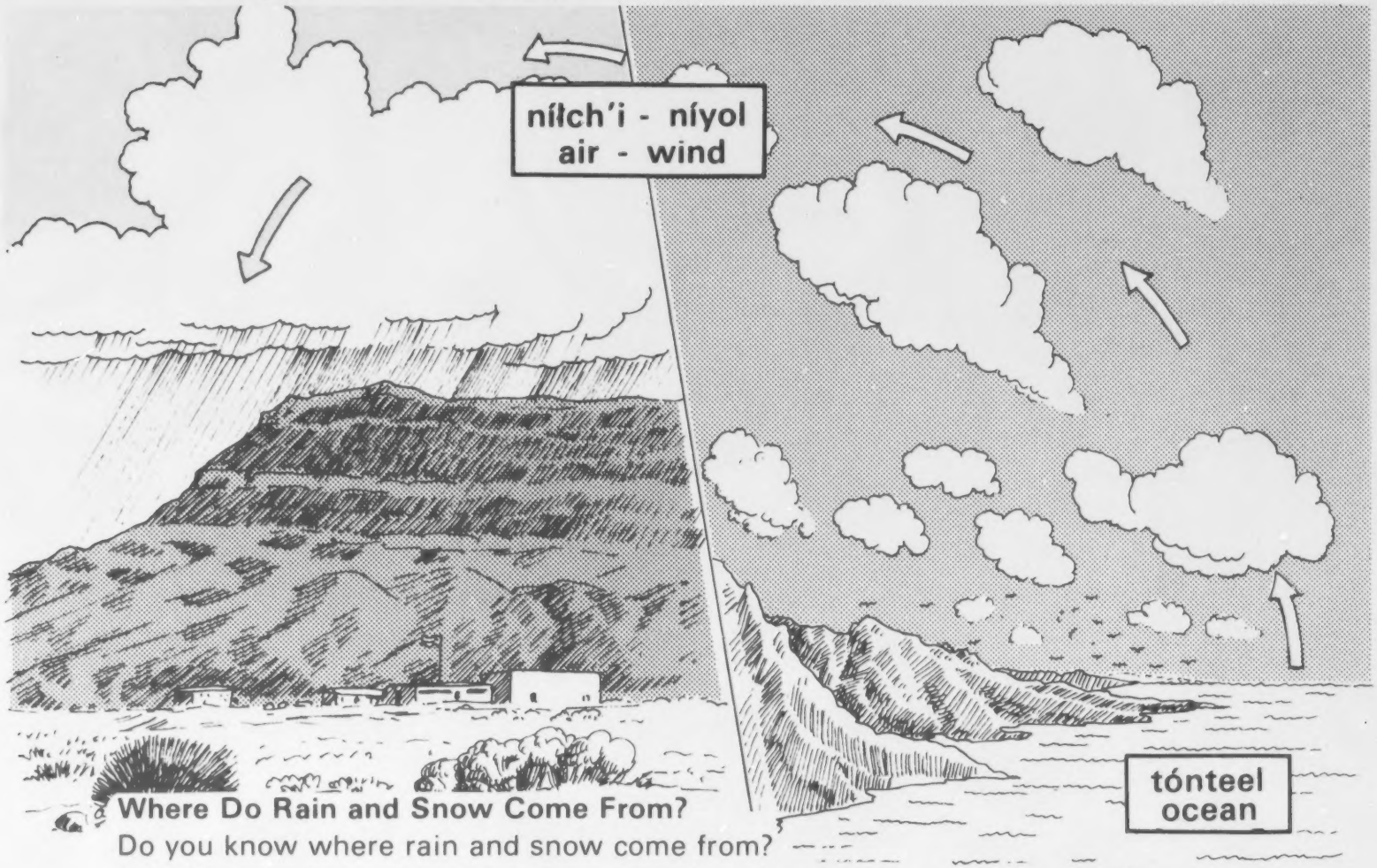


Our elders say that weather changes can be **predicted** by the new moon. When we see the new moon in the sky at a certain place, we can tell what kind of weather is coming. The new moon tells us when one month ends, and another begins.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Haash Yit'éego éí Nahałtin dóó Nídíchíił?

Ninánáłtjįhdęę́' dóó nídíchíiłdęę́'ísh nihił béédahózin? Dá'da'deestł'indęę́' dóó tónteeldęę́' **níłch'i** yishzhohgo ní'diijołgo yéego yishzhoh yileehgo **k'os** haleeh. K'os bits'ą́ądóó dahtoo' naałtjįh.



Where Do Rain and Snow Come From?

Do you know where rain and snow come from? **Wind** brings drops of moisture from lakes and oceans that are far away. When wind picks up enough moisture drops, the drops come together in **clouds**. Rain water is dropped from the moisture in the clouds.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Ch'ínáá'át'áahgo dahtoo' náłtsih dóó nínáá'diijoł. Nidi doo ałtso náltsáah da, ła' deigo ninádleeh dóó nílch'i bee yishzhoh náánádleeh. Níyol nilch'i yishzhoh yęę ałhaninaánéísoł.

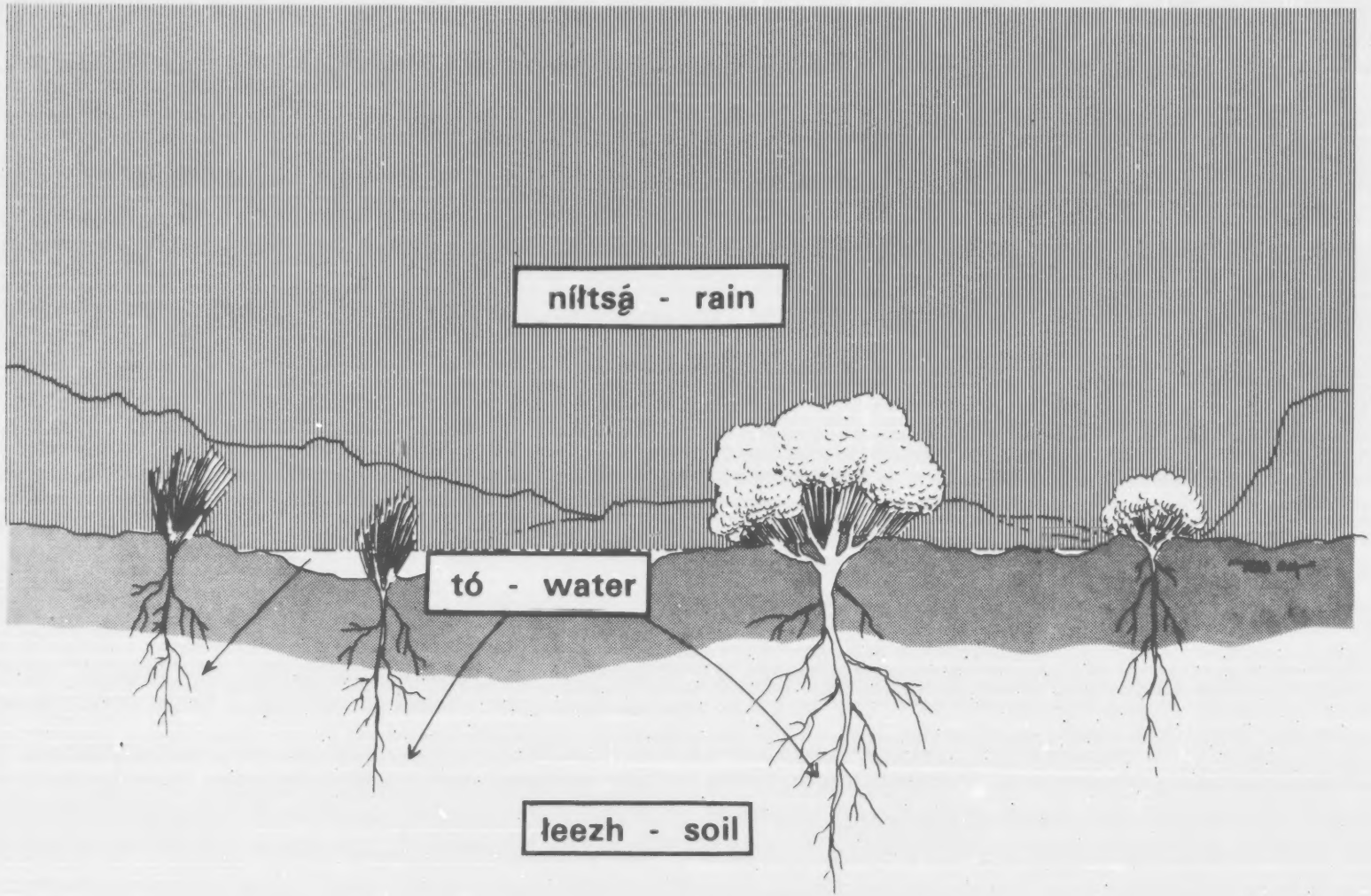
When the sun shines again, it makes the rain water dry up and evaporate. But some very tiny drops of moisture do not evaporate. They rise up into the air. There, they are picked up by the wind. The wind pulls the tiny moisture drops together.

Níłch'i yéego yishzhoh yileehgo k'os haleeh. K'os bits'ą́ądóó dahtoo' ninaánáłtjįh. Díí óolyé **nahałtin bił ahéehwiilzhíish**.

When many moisture drops are pulled together, they form clouds. Rain falls from the clouds again. We call this the **rain cycle**.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Níłtsą naaki aɬ'ąą át'é. T'áá hazhóó'ógo nahałtingo éí **níłtsą bi'áád** wolyé. T'áá nahałtingo nízaadgóó ahalzhishgo, lahda díkwíida yiłkááh. Dahtoo'ígíí nízaadgóó łeehdaago' łeh. Nanise' dibáá' danízinígíí nídeishoh.



There are two kinds of rain. **Female rain** is slow. It comes down for many hours, or many days. It travels far below the earth's surface. Female rain gives the thirsty plants a long drink.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Níłsą́ biką' éí tsį́įłgo naałtį́įh, adı́'níigo. T'áá na'níle'dii naałtį́įh dóó dadigoh. Doo nízaadgóó łeehdaa'na' da. Ch'il doo hózhǫ́ nídaalzh.oh da.

Male rain comes suddenly, with thunder. Male rain hits the ground with hard splashes, then runs off. It does not travel far below the earth's surface. Plants do not get much to drink from male rain.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Haa'í nahalzhiishgo shą́ ayóo nihee nahałtin łeh? Niłtsą́ bi'áád daats'í éí doodago daats'í níłtsą́ bikąʼ daats'í ch'il ayóo bee nanise'?

In which seasons do we see a lot of rain? Do you think female or male rain helps plants to grow best?

Yas ałdó' t'áá níłtsą́ nihwiileehdę́ę́' nihwiileeh. Níłch'i yishzhohgo bił ahaniheyóół. Eí bits'ą́ądóó k'os haleeh. Deesk'aazgo tózhool níłch'i bił altah yę́ę́ niik'as dóó **yitįįh**. Éí k'os biyi'dę́ę́' nanidéédh dóó yas ninádhádleeh.

Snow comes from the same place as rain. It is brought in drops of moisture by the wind. The moisture drops are pulled together into clouds. But if the air is very cold, the moisture drops get cold and **freeze**. When the frozen drops fall from clouds, they become snowflakes.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Haa'í nahalzhiishgo shą́ ayóo nídíchíił łeh? Haash yit'éego łahgo át'éego ída'iil'íį łeh yidzasgo?

In which season do we see a lot of snow? What do you do differently when it snows?

Níłch'í Alłah Át'éhígíí Niidzin

Níłch'í alłah ánáá'niiłígíí éí nihił hahoodzodóó bá yá'át'éęh. Nihił hahoodzodóó shą' hahoot'ée dooleeł t'áá deesdoi doo táadoo nahałtiní nináháhááhgo?

We Need All Kinds of Weather

Each kind of weather is important to our community. How would our community be different if it stayed hot and dry all year?

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

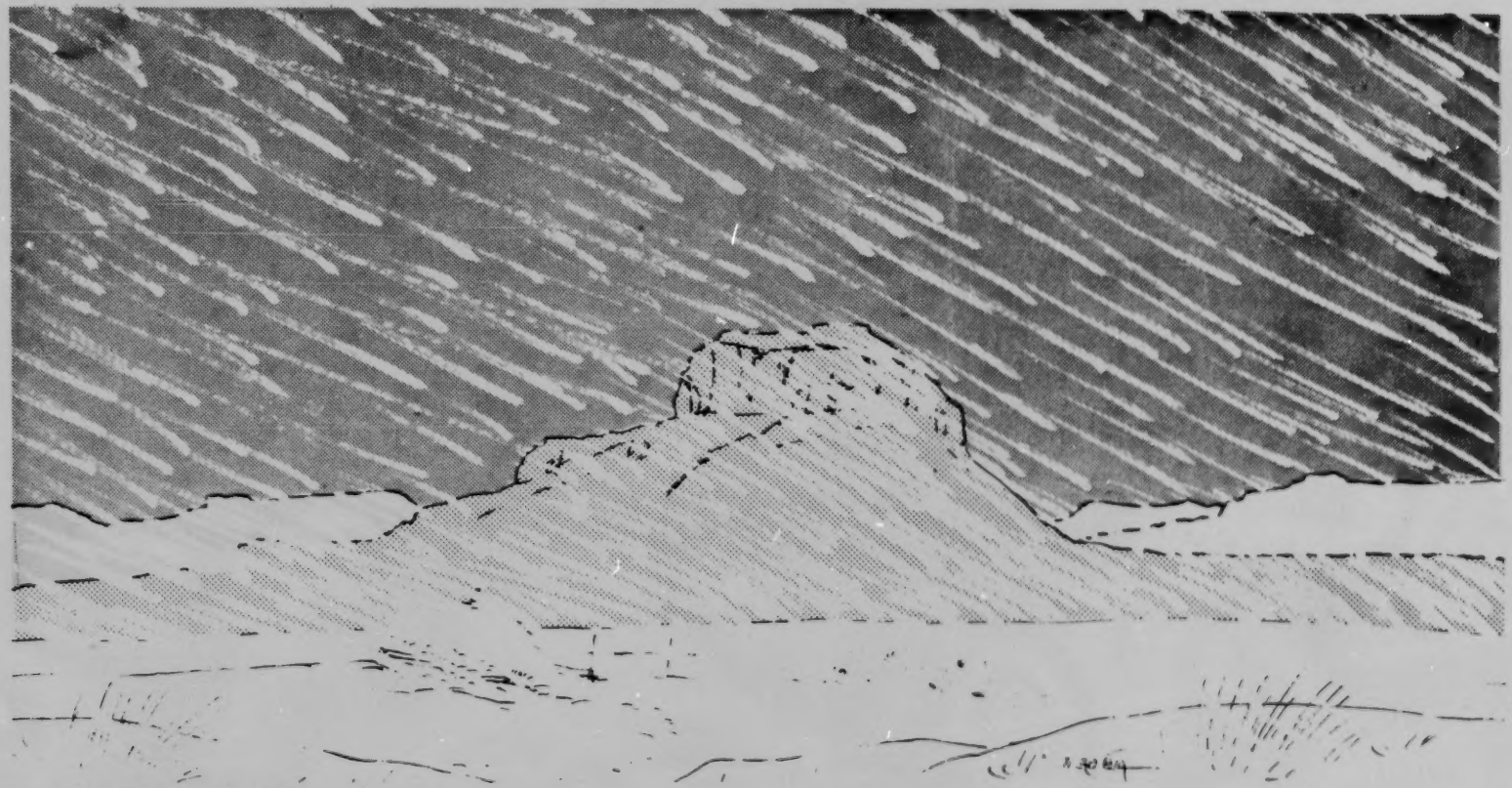
Haash yit'éego łahgo át'éego nihił haz'ą́ą dooleeł t'áá yasgo dóó deesk'aazgo ahéehéháahgo? Nihidá'ák'eh daats'í dahólǫ́ǫ dooleeł? Nihi'éé' daats'í t'áá díigi ádaat'ée dooleeł? Nihighan daats'í t'áá ádaat'éhígi ádaat'ée dooleeł?

How would our community be different if it stayed cold and snowy all year? Would we have farms? Would we wear the same clothes? Would our houses be the same?

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Níłch'i Ałtah Anáá'niiłígíí Hoł Nilįįgo Ál'į

Hastóí dóó sáanii níłch'i ałtah ánáá'niiłígíí hane' bidadiit'i'ígíí yaa dahalne' łeh. Níłtsą́ dóó yas dóó níló dóó níłch'i t'áá ałtso dahiná. Bee dahinii'na. Díí biniinaa níłch'i ałtah ánáá'niiłgo bich'į' yáníłti' danihi'di'ní. Éí bąągo nihił nilį danihi'di'ní. Doo íit'įįgóó éí doo yá'át'ééhgóó nihaa nídidoodáał. Yas nídaatsoh dóó níló ninádaałtįįh dóó níyóltsoh ni' nikéédaadááh dóó tó nídaaląąhgo yaa nídidoodaał níłch'i ałtah ánáá'niiłígíí doo nihił nilįįgóó.



Respect For the Weather

Our elders tell many stories about each kind of weather. Rain, snow, hail, wind and all weather are living things. They help us to survive. For this reason, we are told to talk to the weather. We are told to respect it. If we do not, the weather can act against us. Big snow storms, hail storms, tornadoes and floods can come if we do not respect the weather.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

SAAD BÍHWIIDOO'ÁŁÍGÍÍ (Vocabulary)

Dinéjí (Navajo):	Bilagáanají (English):
1. níłch'i ałtah ánáániiłígíí	1. weather
2. níłch'í át'éhígíí	2. climate
3. łahgo át'é	3. special, different
4. bee hadét'é	4. include
5. níłch'í ałtah ánáániiłgo nahalzhiishígíí	5. season
6. daan	6. spring
7. shį́	7. summer
8. aak'ee	8. fall
9. hai	9. winter
10. aagháadi át'é hwiinidzin	10. important
11. łahgo ánáá'niił	11. change
12. binahjį' náásgóó éehózin	12. predict
13. dahyiitą́	13. new moon
14. níłtsą́	14. rain
15. yas	15. snow
16. hado	16. heat
17. níyol	17. wind
18. yishzhoh	18. moisture
19. tónteel	19. ocean
20. nahałtin bił ahéehwiilzhíish	20. rain cycle
21. niłtsą́ bi'áád	21. female rain
22. niłtsą́ bika'	22. male rain
23. łeezh	23. soil
24. yistin, hastin	24. freeze
25. hináanii	25. living thing

DÍÍ' GÓNE' DAH SHIJAA'ÍGÍÍ

Kéyah Bikáá' Kéehwiit'ínígíí

CHAPTER FOUR

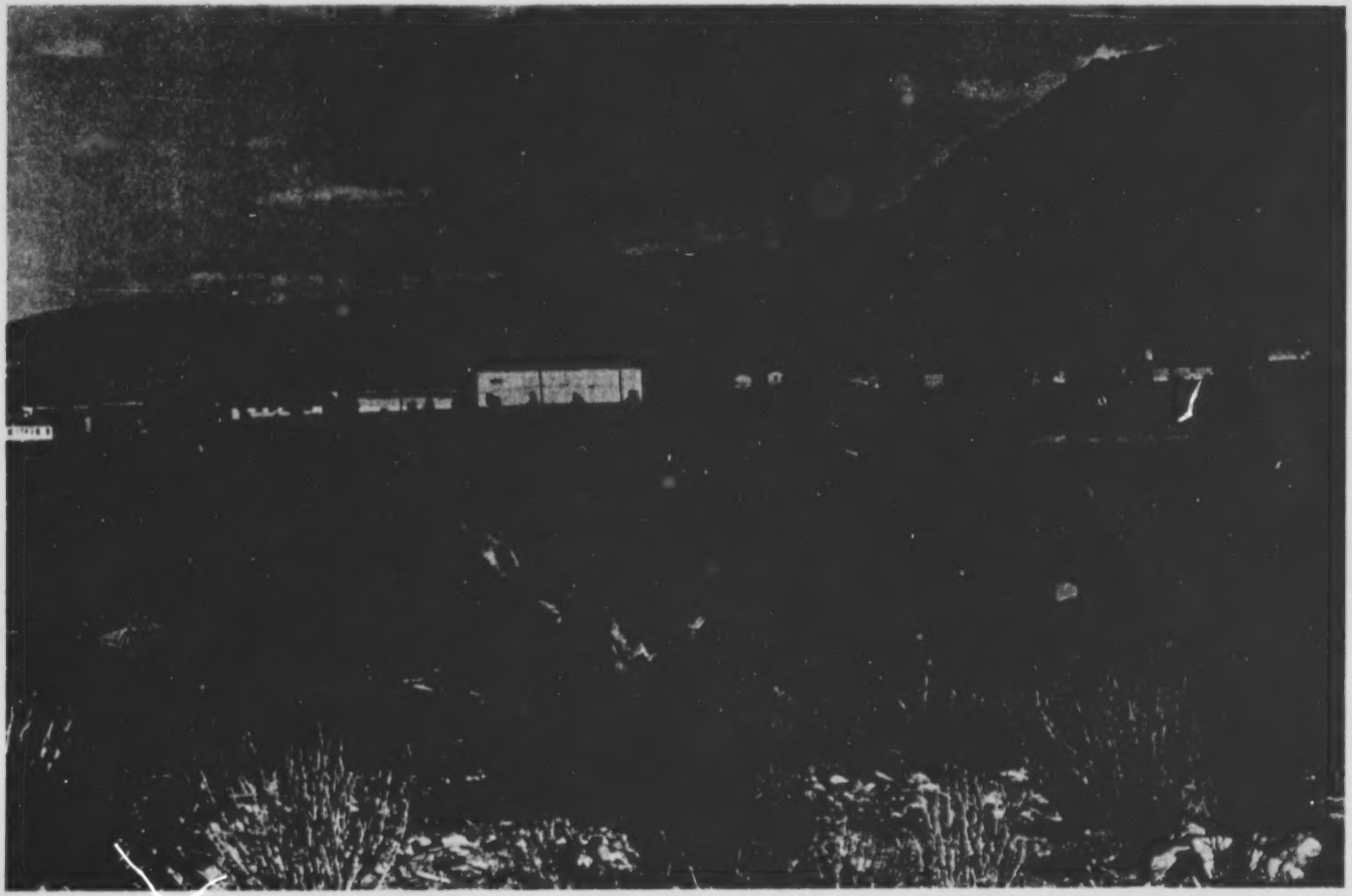
The Land We Live On

Kéyah bikáá' kéehwiit'ínígíí t'óó ahayóígóó nihíká'análwo'. Nanise' dóó naaldlooshii dóó diné yikáá' dahiná, bighan át'é.

The land we live on gives us many things. The land is a home to plants, animals and people.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

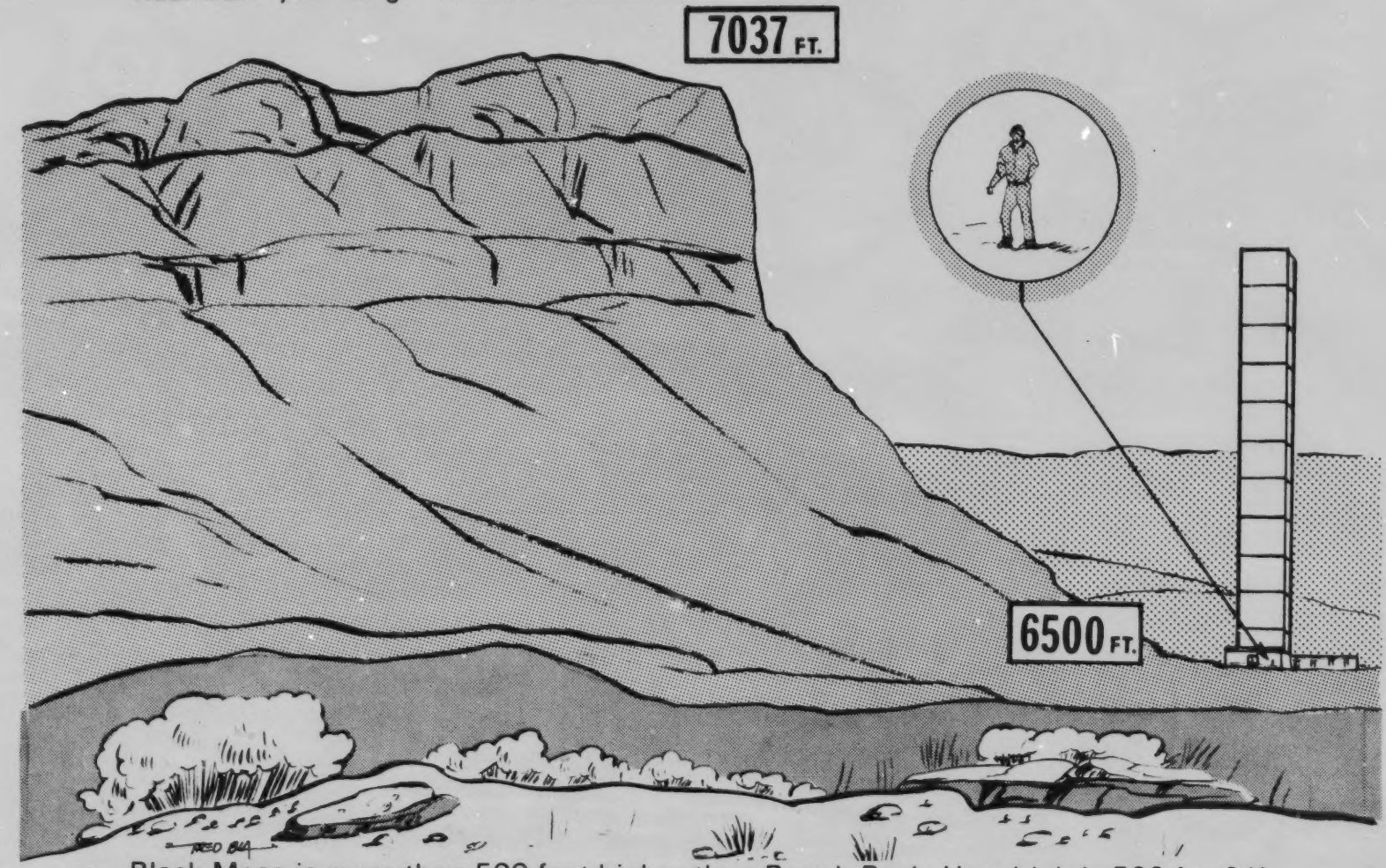
Dził Yíjiin bitsíígóó kééhwiit'į. Nół'įįgoósh ayóó ánízáadi hódahdi ní'á nahalin? Dził Yíjiin bikáa'diish Tséch'ízhí biláahdi ánízáád nahalin?



We live below Black Mesa. When you look up at it, does Black Mesa seem very high to you? Is the land higher on top of Black Mesa than at Rough Rock?

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Dził Yíjiin bighą́ą́' Ts'éch'ízhí ashdladineeznádiin ké silá deigo bee biláàh ánízáád. Ashdladineeznádiin ké silá lá deigo haanízáádgo óolyé? Biyi' jooł bee nidajinéínígíí neeznáá ałk'i dahyis'nilgo nidi doo bił aheeníłtso da dooleeł. Dził Yíjiin lá haanízah yee deigo nihiláàh áníłnéézʔ



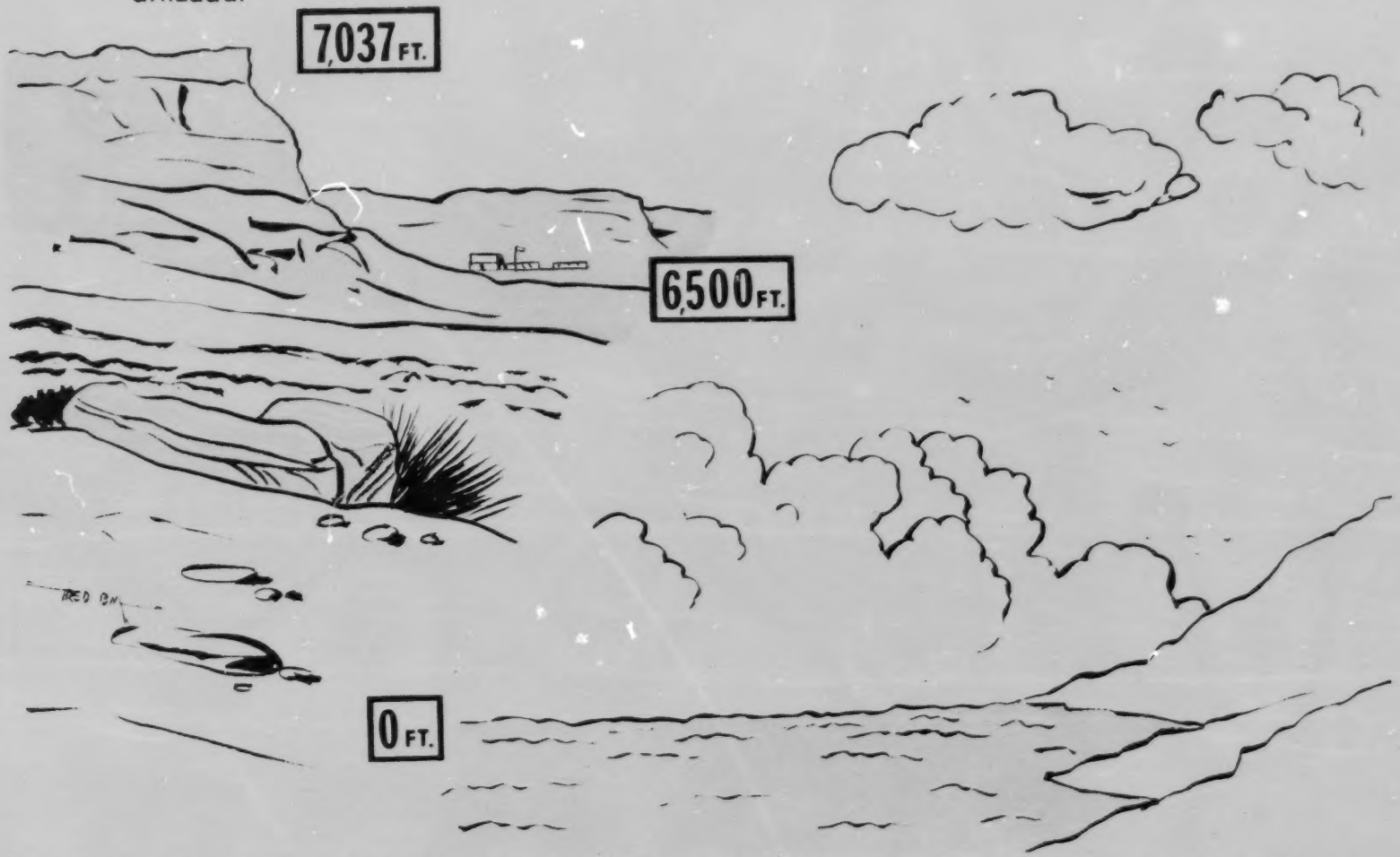
Black Mesa is more than 500 feet higher than Rough Rock. How high is 500 feet? If you could stand ten gym buildings on top of our gym, they still would not be as high as the top of Black Mesa. How much taller is Black Mesa than you?

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

107

108

Kéyah deigo nineel'ánídi éí **ni' deigo ánízahígíí** wolyé. Ni' deigo ánízahígíí t'áadoo le'é niteelgo bił ahąąh naa'nilgo binahjį́ béédzin, tónteelgi át'éhígíí. Tséch'ízhígi ni'ígíí dóó Dził Yíjiindi ni'ígíí deigo doo t'áá aheenízah da. Nidi Tséch'ízhídi ni'ígíí éí hastą́ądi damííl yázhí dóó bi'aan ashdladi neeznádiindi ké silá tónteel bideijígo ánízáád.



The height of the land is called **elevation**. We know how high the land is by comparing it to something flat, like the surface of the ocean. The land at Rough Rock is not as high as Black Mesa. But Rough Rock is still 6,500 feet higher than the ocean's surface.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Ha'át'íish biniinaa ni' deigo ánízahígíí aghóadi t'áá ałtsojį' bihólníih? Haash yit'éego nihikéyah łahgo át'éego áyósin? Ni' deigo ánízahígíí daats'i binahjį' nihikéyah bikáa'gi dóó adahwiis'áágóó níłch'i ałtah áát'eełgo áyósin danohsin? Ni' deigo ánízahígíí daats'í biniinaa nihinaagóó naaldlooshii dóó nanise' łahgo át'é?

Why is elevation important? Why does it make our land special? Do you think elevation makes our weather different from other places? Are the plants and animals here different because of the land's elevation?

Ni' Deigo Ánízahígíí dóó Níłch'i Ałtah Ánáá'niiłígíí

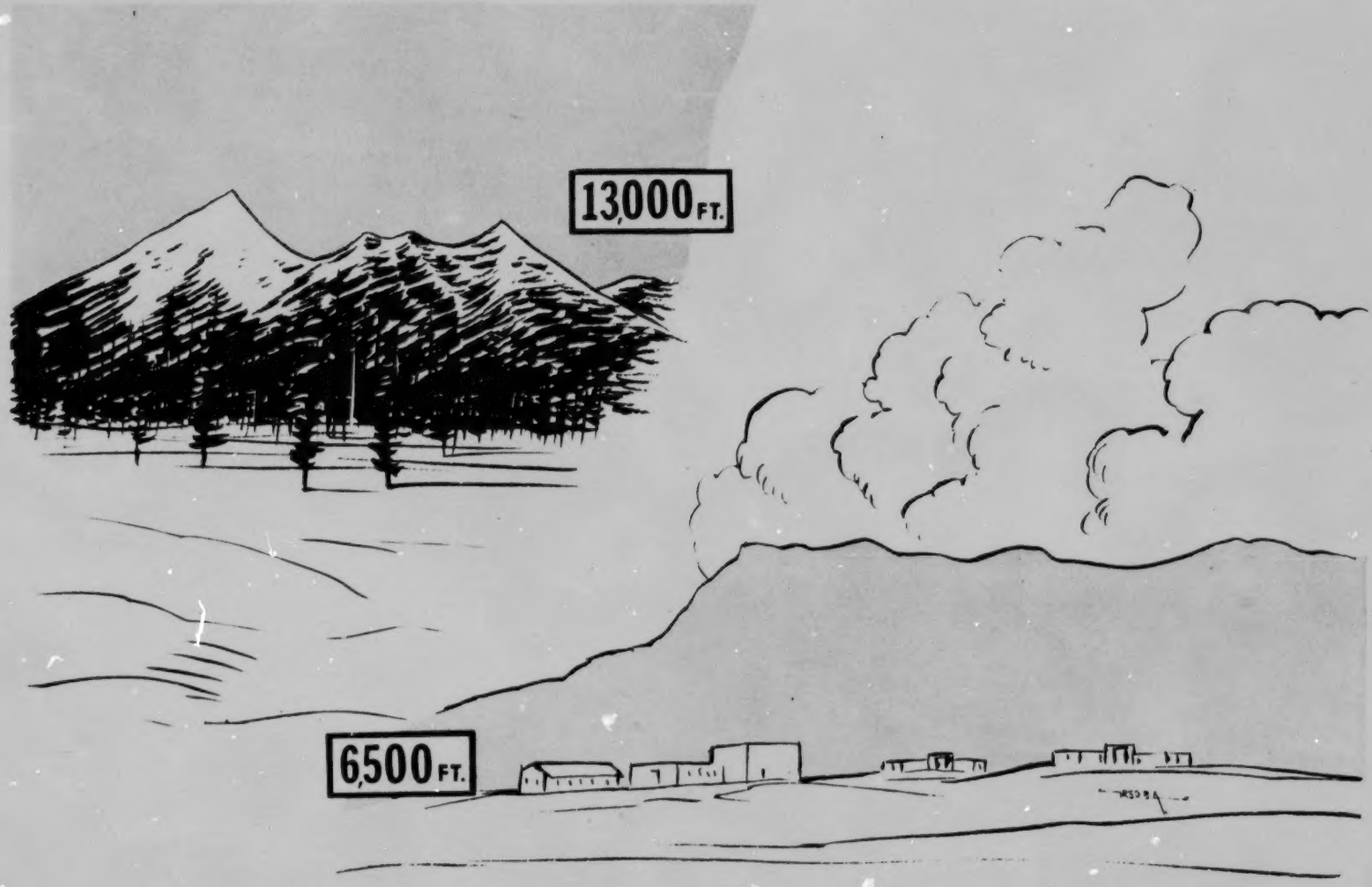
Ni' deigo ánízahígíí hózhǫ́ hódahdigo níłch'i sik'az łeh. Níłch'i sik'azígíí binahjį' hót'áahdi níłch'i ayóo yishzhoh łeh. Éí biniinaa ni' dahódahdiígi ayóo nidahałtin dóó nídadichíił. Áádi ałdó' ayóo dahodootł'izh łeh, ch'il t'óó adahayóígíí biniinaa.

Elevation and Weather

The higher up we go on the land, the cooler the air feels. Cool air helps moisture collect in clouds. So it rains and snows more on higher land. That is why there are usually more green plants at higher elevations.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

T'áá bééhózíní łeh ni' hódahdiígi joogáałgo, Tséch'ízhígi ni' ánízahígíí bideiji'go ánízahígi. Dook'o'oosłíídjí biláhtahdi ánízahígíí éí táá'ts'áadah damíil yázhí ké silá. Tséch'izhídi ni' ánízahígíí lá haanízahgóó deigoo bee biláàh ánízáád?



We can see this when we travel to land that is much higher than Rough Rock. The highest peak in the San Francisco Peaks is 13,000 feet. How much higher is this peak than Rough Rock?

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Díí bikáa'jį' hosooyáago shą' níłch'i haayit'ée dooleeł danohsin? Béédzingo shíį́ éé' naats'ǫǫdii ła' bee yínáałgo t'éiyá bíighah, azhąshíį́ t'áá shíįgo nidi. Dził bighą́ą'di níłch'i sik'ází dooleeł. Níłtsą́ éé' daats'í ałdó' nínízin dooleeł, ha'át'íísh biniinaa?

If you went to the top of this peak, what would the weather feel like there? For one thing, you might need a sweater, even on a summer day. The air on top of that high mountain would be cool. You might need a raincoat, too. Why?

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Dook'o'oosłíid bikáá' hasíníyáago éí ni' hózhǫ́ hódahdiígi hadíínáát. Dook'o'oosłíid bighą́'di lá nanise' haadaat'é danohsin?

If you went to the top of the San Francisco Peaks, you would be traveling to a higher elevation. What do you think the plant life would look like on top of the peak?

Ni' Deigo Ánízahígíí dóó Nanise'

Nihinaagóó nanise' hólónígíí tó áłahjį' hólǫ́nígi dóó adinídíínígi ayóo bił yá'ádahoot'éeh. Niłtsą́ dóó yas bits'ą́ą́dę́ę́' ts'ídá łą'ígo tó yinízin. Nanise' díigi ádaat'éhígíí ni' wóyahdiígi daats'í éí doodago ni' hódahdiígi bá yá'át'éeh?

Elevation and Plant Life

The plants around us like to live where they can get enough water and sunshine. Some plants like cool mountain air. They need a lot of water from rain and snow. For these plants, is it better to live at a higher or lower elevation?

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Nídíshchíí' éí ni' Tséch'ízhídi ni'ígíí bideiji'go ánízahídi dahólǫ. Ni' wóyahdiígi éí doo dahólǫǫ da háálá áadi doo ayóo nidahałtin da.

The ponderosa pine tree grows on land higher than Rough Rock. It does not grow on lower land because there is not enough rainfall for it there.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Nanise' ła' doo łą'í tó deinízinda, doo nídíshchíí' át'éhígi ádaat'ée da. Níłtsą́ dóó yas bits'ą́ą́dę́ę́' doo ayóo ákǫ́ǫ́ tó hólǫ́ǫ da nidi ákǫ́ǫ́ dahólǫ́ǫ łeh. Díí nanise' ni' hóyahdiígi daholǫ́. Chá'oł ákót'é. Tó doo łą'ígi da nidi hólǫ́ǫ łeh.

Other plants don't need as much water as the ponderosa. They can survive where there is less water from rain or snow. These plants grow on lower ground.

The pinyon pine tree is like this. The pinyon can survive on less water than the ponderosa.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Háadi shą' nídíshchíí' ła' t'áá áyídígi nihinaagóó adaaz'á? Chá'oł shą' éí ła' háadi adaaz'á?

Where do you see ponderosa pines near our community? Where do you see pinyon pines?

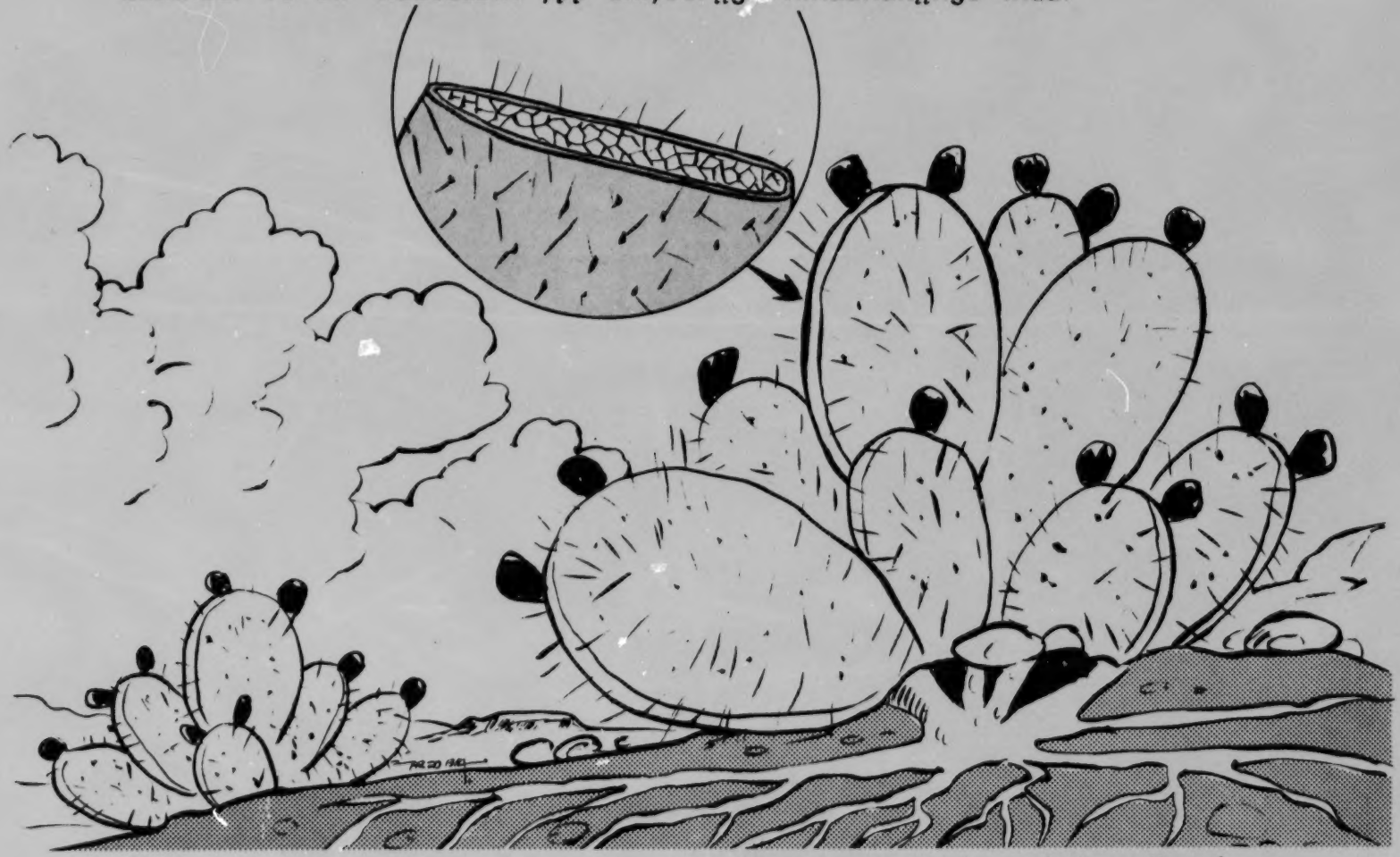
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Łaʼ chʼil biyiʼdi tʼáá ditłéeʼgo nízaadgóó anídahalzhish. Hosh éí bitʼááʼ dóó biʼiil ádin. Bikágí hólǫ́ǫgo éí bee biyiʼdi tʼáá ditłéeʼgo nízaadgóó anáhálzhish łeh. Hosh éí doo ayóo nidahałtingóó dahólǫ́.

Some plants have ways of keeping moisture inside them for a long, long time. Cactus plants don't have leaves or needles. They hold water inside their skin. Cactus can grow on land where it rains very little.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Hosh éí tóshjeeh hináníglí nahalin. Bikétł'óól ni' bíighahdi ałts'ą́ąjigo adahaazt'i' łeh. Nahałtʃ́jhgo bikétł'óól tsxʃ́jłgo łeezh ałtsxo tó yąąh yits'ęs. Hosh biyi' góne' hadibíih. Ahałtʃ́jhgo hosh ayóo daneesk'ah nidahalin łeh, tó biyi' hadadeezbin éí biniinaa. Tó bii' hadeezbin yę́ę chiyooł'ʃ́jgo ninááhálʃ́jhgo índa.



The cactus is like a living water storage tank. Its roots spread through the soil surface. When rain comes, the roots can pick up the water quickly. The water is stored inside the cactus skin. After it rains, the cactus looks full and fat, because its skin is filled with moisture. Every day it uses up the water inside its skin, until the next rainy day comes.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Nanise' hoshgi ádaat'éhígíí daats'í ni' dawódahdiígi dahólǫ́ éí doodago ni' dahóyahdiígi dahólǫ́? Ha'át'íí shą' biniinaa?

Do you think a plant like the cactus grows at high or low elevation?

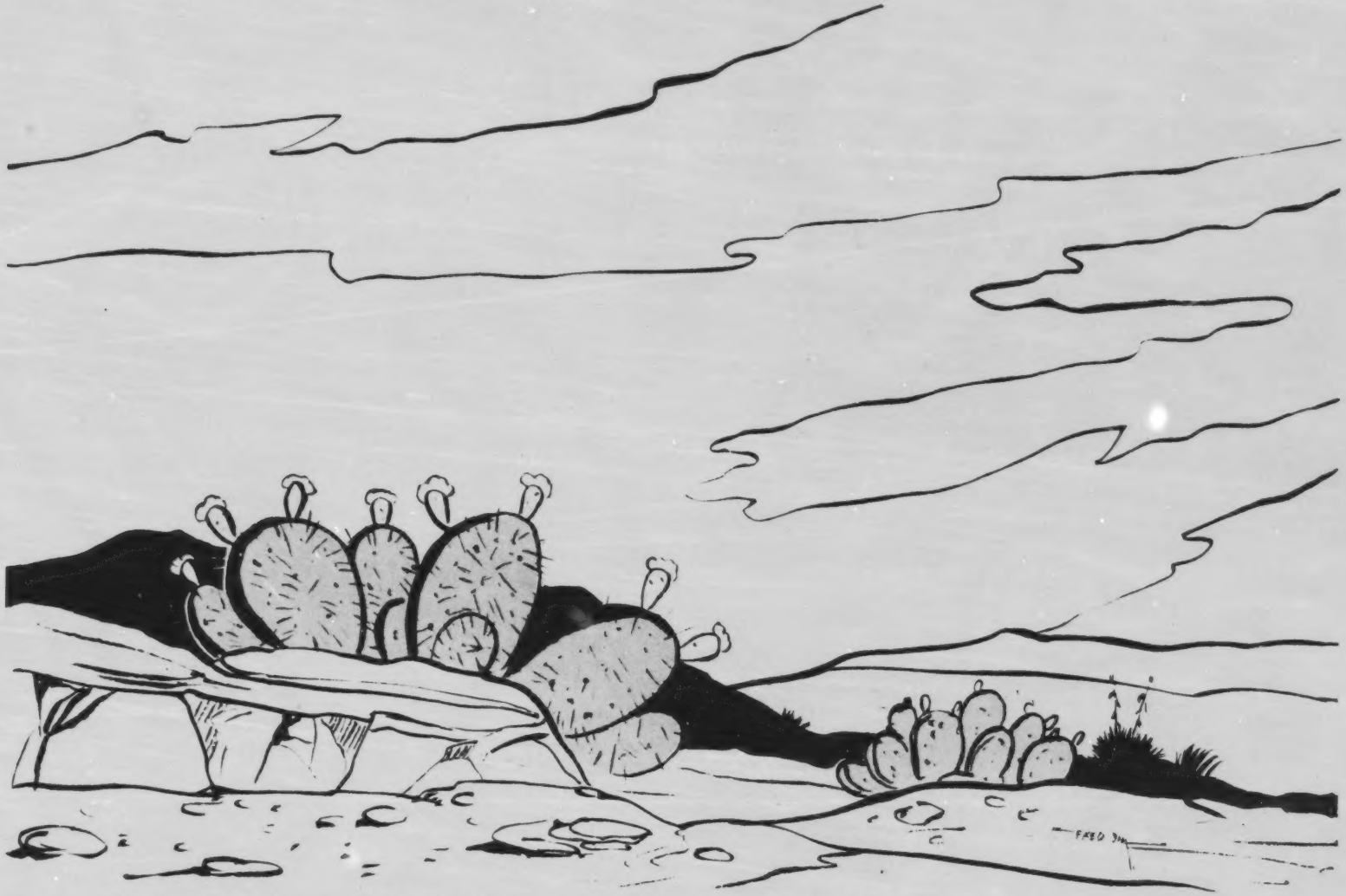
Why?

Nanise' t'áá ałtsxo bá yá'áhoot'éehígi dahólǫ. Ákwii **bił yá'áhoot'éehígi** wolyé. Nídíshchíí' éí ni' dawódahdiígi bił yá'ádahoot'éeh. Áadi éí ayóo nidahałtin. Tó hózhǫ nízaadgóó łeehnídaagoh. T'áá ditłée'go ałdó' nízaadgóó anáhálzhish łeh. Tsin bikétł'óól nízaadgóó łeehdaazt'i'go áádęę' tó hadayiits'ǫǫs.

Every plant has its own place where it can grow and survive best. This place is called its **niche.** The ponderosa has a niche on higher ground. There is more rainfall there. The ground gets wet far below the earth's surface. It stays wet longer. The tree roots can drink water that is deep down in the soil.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Hosh éí ni' dahóyahdiígi bił yá'ádahoot'éél. Áadi doo ayóo nidahałtin da. Łeezh ałdó' yíłtseii. Nidi hósh doo bá nanitł'agóó tó yits'ǫǫs dóó t'áá biyi'go nízaadgóó ánáhálzhish łeh. Ni' dahóyahdiígi nidi dahólǫ́.



The cactus has a niche on lower ground. There is less rain there. The ground is drier. But the cactus has ways of catching and holding moisture for a long time. It can survive at a lower elevation.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Naaldlooshii Nihinaagóó Dahólónígíí

Naaldlooshii ałdó' bił yá'ádahoot'éehígi dahólǫ. Ch'iyáán dóó tó bá dahólónígi dahólǫ.

Animal Life Around Us

Animals have niches, too. They live where they can find food and water to survive.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Naaldlooshii ła' ch'il dahólónígi dahólǫ́. Dahsání éí gad dóó chá'oł dahólónígi dahólǫ́. Bi'iilígíí bich'iyą' át'é.

Some animals live where there are plants to eat. The porcupine lives near juniper and pinyon trees. It eats the bushy leaves and needles from these trees.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Dloziłgaii ałdó' tsinyi'di dahólǫ. Neeshch'íí' dóó hosh bineest'a' dóó hashk'aan bich'iyą'. Ni' dawódahdiígí dóó ni' dahóyahdiígi yita' ałnáádaakah łeh ch'iyáán biniiyé. Bighaa' nitsxaaz łeh ni' dahódahdiígi naagháago. Shíjgo táádítłohgo éí ni' dawóyahdiígi ninaánádáa łeh hosh bineest'ą' daneest'ánígíí biniiyé.

The gray squirrel also lives in trees. It eats pinyon nuts, cactus fruit and yucca seeds. The squirrel moves from high to low ground to find food. It has thick, warm fur to stay warm at higher elevation. The squirrel sheds its fur coat and moves to lower ground in the summer, when cactus fruit is ripe.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Dlǫ́ǫ́' éí dloziłgaii bik'is át'é. Nidi dlǫ́ǫ́' éí doo tsin yąąhgóó ch'iyáán heinitáa da. **A'áán** góne' bighan. Séítahgi be'e'áán áhooł'jįh. A'áán éí hooghan nahalin. Doo biihwiiłtjįh da łeh. Dłǫ́ǫ́' éí tłoh dóó ch'il deeníní dóó ch'il ałtah áát'eełii bich'iyą'. Ch'il dahólǫ́ǫ́góó be'e'áán ádahale' łeh.

The prairie dog is a cousin to the squirrel. But the prairie dog does not climb trees to find food. It lives underground, in a **burrow**. The prairie dog builds its burrow in sandy soil. The burrow is like a house. It keeps out the rain. The prairie dog eats grass and weeds and other green plants. It builds a burrow where these plants are.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Nahasht'e'ii éí nanise' binéá' bich'iyą'. Tł'oh t'óó ahayóígi dahólǫ. Nahasht'e'ii éí biwooshtłah góne' be'azis dahólǫ. Be'azis góne' ch'iyáán hasht'e' yishjaa' łeh.

Kangaroo rats eat grass seeds. They live where there is grass to eat. Kangaroo rats have big pouches in their mouths. They can store food in the pouches.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Nahasht'e'ii éí hoshgi át'é. To' ádii' héidilbį́jhgo t'áadoo adlání nízaadgóó ahalzhish. Tó tł'oh bee daashzhohígíí deidlą́ Éí yee yishzhohgo nízaadgo áhalzhish. Éí bąągo nahasht'e'ii to' doo ayóo hólónígi éí doodago doo ayóo nahałtinígí dahólǫ.

The kangaroo rat is something like the cactus. The kangaroo rat can store water inside its body for a long time. There are tiny drops of moisture in the grass the rat eats. The rat can keep this moisture inside its body. So the kangaroo rat can live where there is very little water or rainfall.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Naaldlooshii ła' doo ch'il dabich'iya'góó dahiná. Nááná ła' naaaldooshii dabich'iyą'. Naaldlooshii dabich'iyą'ígíí dahólǫǫgóó dahólǫ.

Some animals do not eat plants to survive. They eat other animals. They live where they can find other animals to eat.

Ma'ii dóó náshdóítsoh ákót'é. Dlǫ́' dóó dloziłgaii dóó nahasht'e'ii dóó dahsání deiyą́. Łahda ma'ii dibé dóó tł'ízí yini'jjhgo yaa naagháa łeh. Ma'ii dóó náshdóítsoh naaldlooshii dabich'iyą'ígíí dahólǫ́ǫ́gǫǫ dahólǫ́.

Coyote and mountain lion are like this. They eat prairie dogs, squirrels, kangaroo rats and porcupines. Sometimes coyote tries to steal and eat the sheep. Coyote and mountain lion live where they can find other animals to eat.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Kéyah Baa Aháyą́

Diné kéyah ts'ídá ágháadi át'éego yaa nitsékees. Nanise' dóó naaldlooshii dóó diné bikáá' hóló. Ahílká'anájahgo dahiná. Nihił hahoodzodóó kéyah dóó nanise' dóó naaldlooshii t'áá ałtsoníjį' ágháadi bídahólníih. Éí bąągo baa áhwiilyą́ą dooleeł.

Taking Care of the Land

The land is a very special thing to Navajos. Plants, animals and people live together on the land. They help each other survive. The land, plants and animals are important to our community. We need to take good care of them.

151

152

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

SAAD BÍHWIIDOO'ÁŁÍGÍÍ (Vocabulary)

Dinéji (Navajo):	Bilagáanají (English):
1. kéyah	1. land
2. hooghan	2. home
3. wóyah	3. below
4. bideijí	4. above
5. hódah	5. height
6. ni' ánízahígíí	6. elevation
7. ahąąh naa'nil	7. compare
8. łeh	8. usual
9. dził bilátah	9. peak
10. nidíshchíí'	10. ponderosa
11. chá'oł	11. pinyon
12. hosh	12. cactus
13. hast'e' azhjaa'	13. storage
14. bił ya'áhoot'ééh	14. niche
15. táádítłeeh	15. shed
16. dahsání	16. porcupine
17. dloziłgaíí	17. squirrel
18. dlǫǫ'	18. prairie dog
19. a'áán	19. burrow
20. ma'ii	20. coyote
21. náshdóítsoh	21. mountain lion

ASHDLA' GÓNE' DAH SHIJAA'ÍGÍÍ

Diné dóó Nihił Hahodzodóó

CHAPTER FIVE

People and Our Community

Diné, haashíį́ níłtsogo nanisé dóó naaldlooshii ádaat'éhígíi ádaat'é. Ch'íyáán dóó dóó tó dóó bighan yee hiná. Nidi łahgo át'é ałdó'. Kéehat'íį́gi **łahgo áhoot'éego** áháléehgo yíneel'ą́.

People are like plants and animals in some ways. People need food, water and shelter to survive. But people are different, too. They are able to **change** the place where they live.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Diné doo ch'il binaagóó hólónígíí t'éiyá yee dahináa da. T'áábí bich'iyą' nideiniłt'ą'.

People do not have to depend on the plants that grow around them for food. They can raise their own food.

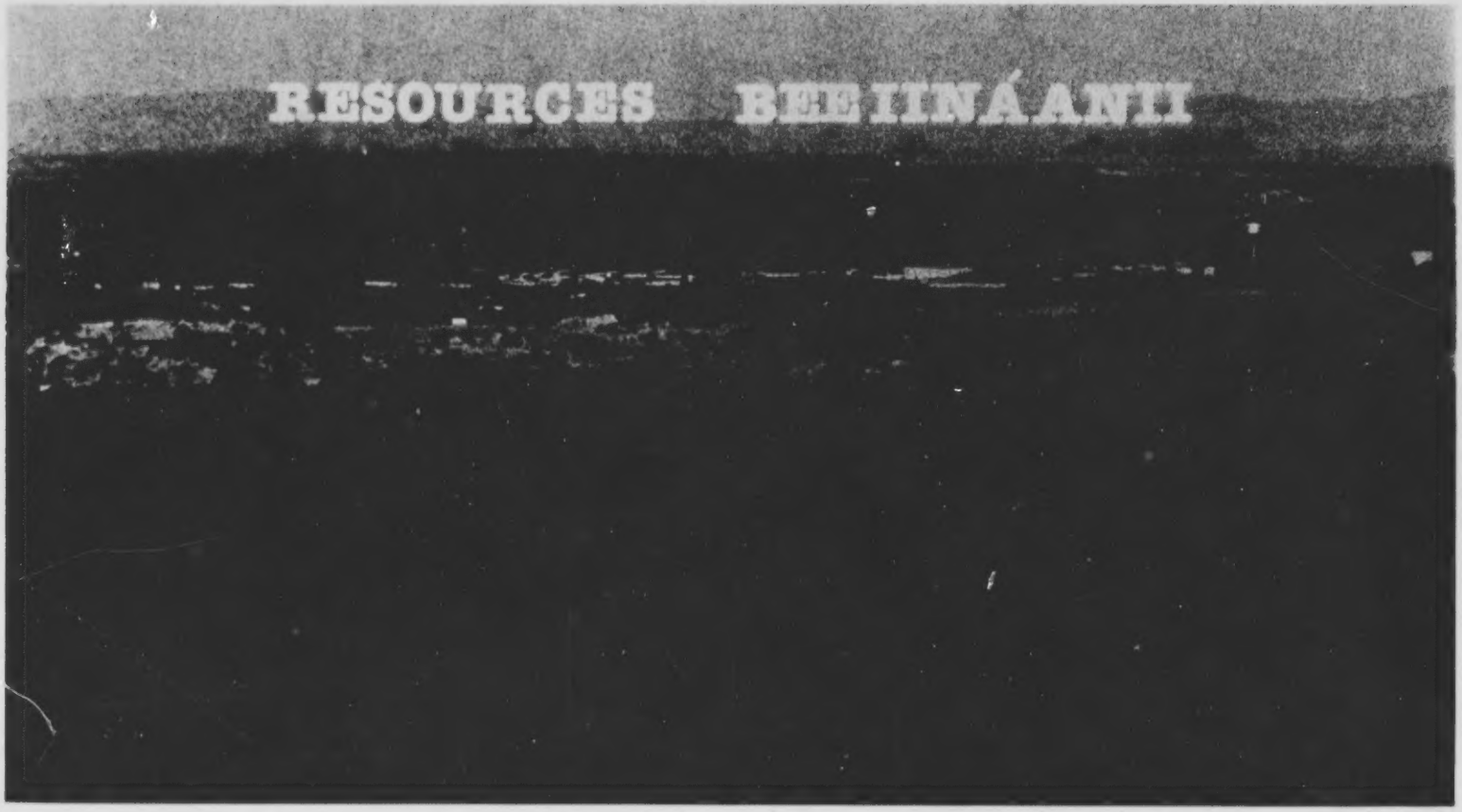
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Doo níłtsą' bits'ą́ądę́ę́' tó t'éiyá ya'ólíi da. Díį'go bee iináanii chiyooł'íįgo tó dóó t'áadoo le'é yinízíníígíí nichíiyooł'eeh.

They do not have to depend only on rainfall for water. They can use the four elements to find new ways of getting water and other things they need.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Dį́į'go **bee iináanii** éí iiná bá siléii wolyé. Iiná bá siléii éí dahináanii chidayooł'į́go yee dahiná. Nanise' dóó naaldlooshii iiná bá siléii bił yá'áhoot'éhígi chidayooł'į́go yee dahiná. Diné ałdó' iiná bá siléii chidayooł'í. Nidi diné iiná bá siléii ła' **t'áábi' adeile'**. Iná bá siléii lá haadaat'éhígíí nihinagóó dahółǫ́?



The four elements are **resources**. A resource is something living things can use to help them survive. Plants and animals use the resources in their niche. People use resources, too. But people are able to make **new** resources. What are some resources we use in our community?

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Diné iiná bá siléii bí'na'niltinígíí yee nida'ahinitingo hoolzhish.

People can pass their knowledge of how to use resources from generation to generation.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Diné doo t'áá sáhi ák'i nidaalnishgo dihináa da. Lą'ída diné yił kéédahat'į. Ahíłká'anájahgo yídaneel'ą. liná bá siléii **aheełt'éego chidayooł'įįgo.**

People do not have to do everything to survive by themselves. Most people live with other people. The people can help each other. They can **share** resources.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

T'áá ła' hooghandóó ch'iyáán álnéehgi ahíłká'anájah. Ła' naaldlooshii daałįį'ígíí yaa ádahalyą. Ła' k'éédą'didlééh dóó neest'ą́ áłhanidayiijááh. Ła' nízaadi nidaalnish. Béeso ádeil'ínígíí hooghandi yee áká'anídaalwó. T'áá ła' hooghandóó diné ĺiná bá siléii aheełt'éego chidayooł'į.

In a family, some people help with the cooking. Some people take care of livestock. Some people plant and harvest the crops. Some people have jobs away from home. The money they earn at the job helps the whole family. The family is sharing resources.

Diné ałk'éí danilínígíí ahíłká'anájah. Hooghan álnéehgi da ahíłká'anájah. Ch'iyáán da hatáalgi nidayiijáahgo. Kintahgóó da bik'éí yił ch'aanidaakaigo. liná bá siléii aheełt'éego chidayooł'į.

People in the same clan help each other. They help to build a house. They bring food to a ceremony. They give their relatives a ride into town. They are sharing resources.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Nihił hahoodzodóó t'óó ahayóí t'áá ła' dahooghan, dóó ał'ąą ádóone'é ałk'éí danilínígíí łą'í. Diné ałtah áát'eełgo áda'ał'įįgo iiná bá siléii chidayooł'įį dóó ahíłká'anájah.

Our community has many families, and many clans. The people in our community do different things to share resources and help each other.

Ła' diné ch'iyáán yee nihíká'anájah. Doo t'áá nihí nihich'iyą' nínádaniilt'įįh da.

Some people help us with food. We do not have to raise all our food by ourselves.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Ła' diné nihitah dahoneezgaigo nihíká'anídaalwo'. Doo t'áá nihí azee' ádeil'įį da. T'áá háida áájí bił ééhózinígíí bich'į' yiidááhgo nihí'ká'iilwo'.

Some people help us when we are sick. We do not have to make our medicine by ourselves. We can go to someone who knows more about this than we do.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Łaʼ diné naatʼáanii danilį. Tʼáá haʼátʼihíi da baa tsítłʼeidáahgo éí doodago nihiʼdiiłʼáago da naatʼáanii áłah nídaʼadleehgóó níhá yádaałtiʼ.

Some people are leaders. If we have a question or a problem, the leaders can speak for us at the chapter house or tribal council.

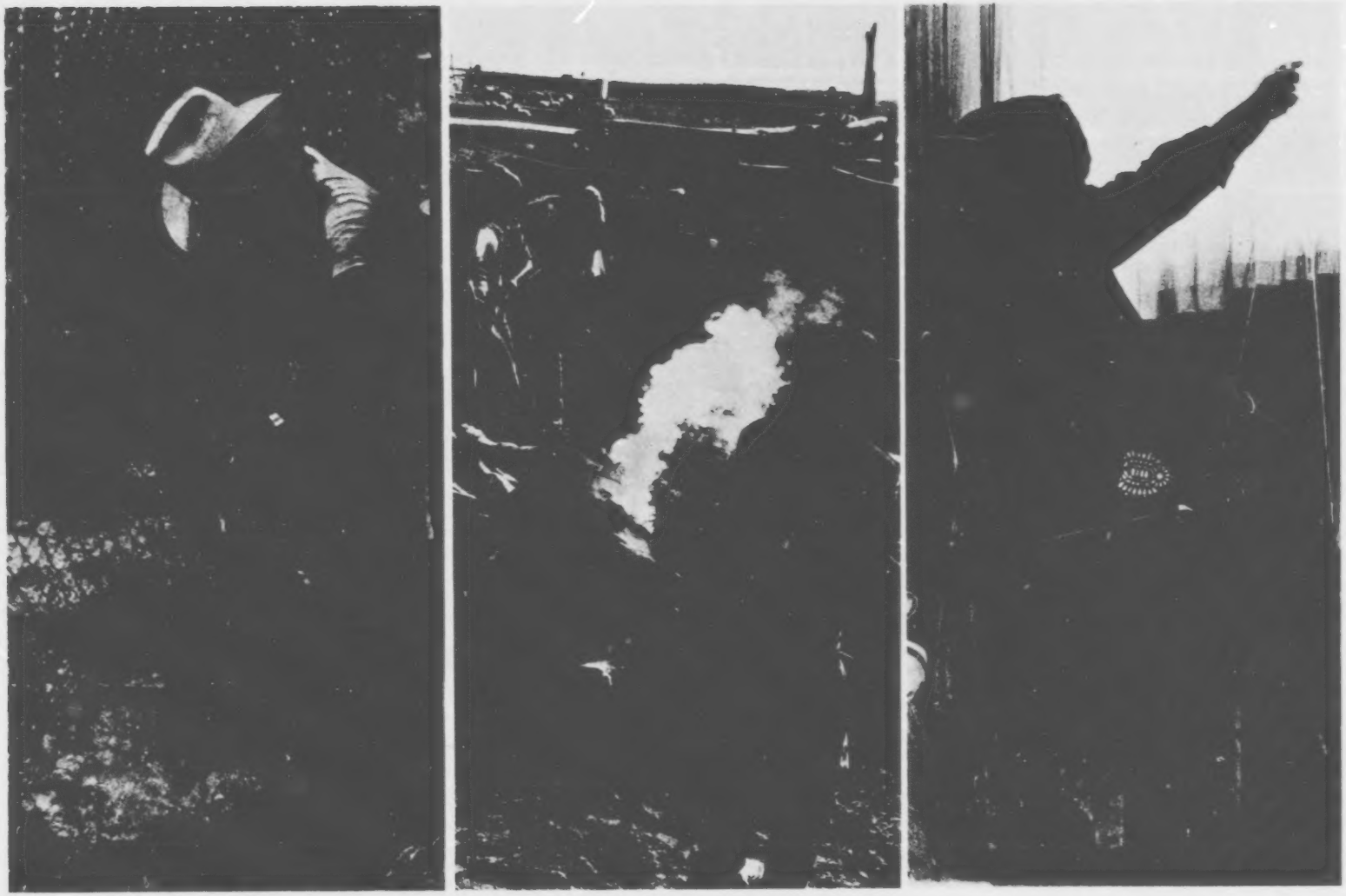
BEST COPY AVAILABLE 174

Diné t'áá ałtsxo haashíí yit'éshíí naanish yá'át'éehgo íiłʼí. Łaʼ diné bá'ólta'í danilį. Łá ch'iyáán íiłʼíní danilį. Łaʼ ólta'di nídanihigéé́h. Łaʼ diné ólta'gi yá'áhoot'éehgo nihá ádahósin.

Every person in a community has a job he or she can do best. Some people are teachers. Some people are cooks. Some people drive us to school. Some people help keep our school clean.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Ła' diné k'éé'dí'dléhé danilį. ła' éí naaldlooshii nideinił'ą'. Ła' éí da'ałł'ó.

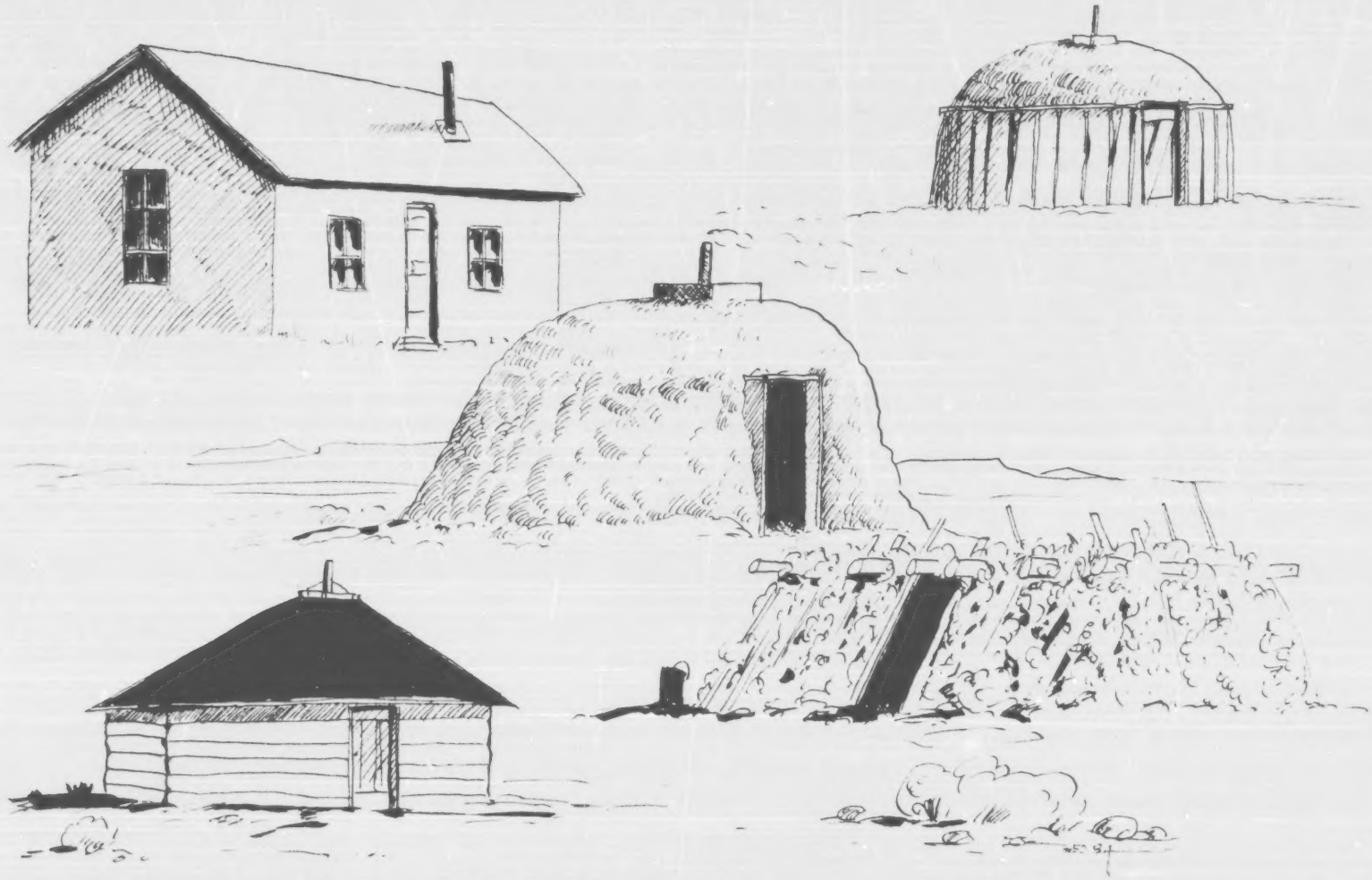


Some people are farmers. Some people raise livestock. Some people weave rugs.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Diné Ałtah Áát'eełii Bił Hahoodzogi Kéédahat'į

Nihił hahoodzodóó diné ałtah áát'éełii kéédahat'į. Diné doo t'áá ałtso aheet'ée da. Hooghan t'áá ał'ąą ádaat'éhígíí yii' dabighan.



Many Kinds of People Live in a Community

Our community is made up of many kinds of people. Not everyone is the same. The people live in different houses.

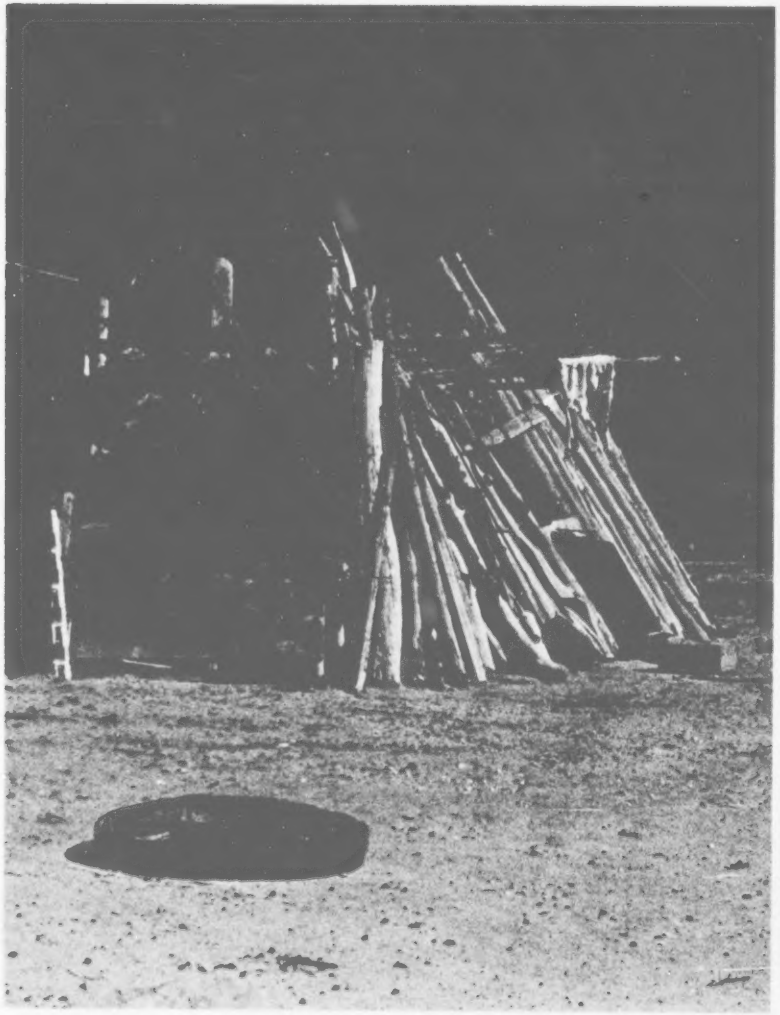
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

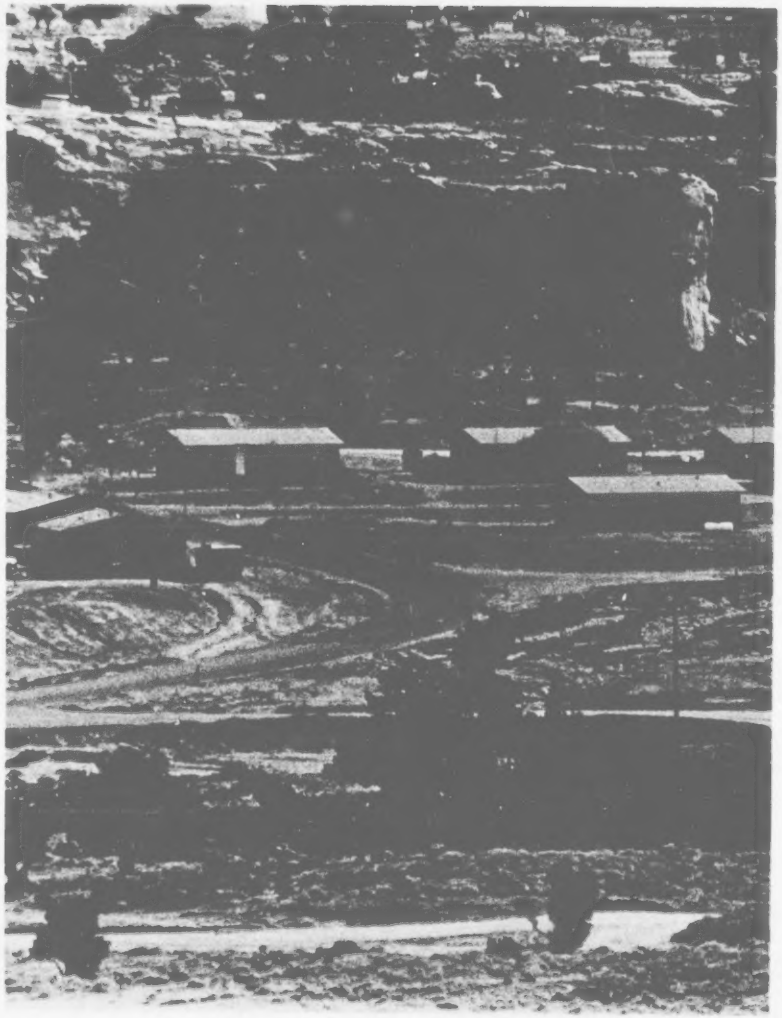
Nihił hahoodzodóó diné éé' t'áá ał'ąą ádaat'éhígíí dabi'éé'. Bitsii' ałdó' t'áá ał'ąą ádaat'éego nidaakai.

The people in our community wear different kinds of clothes. They wear their hair different ways.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Ła' diné t'áá áyidígi ahąąh kéédahat'į. Ła' bita' danízaadgo kénáádahat'į. Nihił hahoodzoígi biniiyé diné **ałtah** áát'éélígíí niidzin.





Some people live close together. Other people live far apart. We need **all** kinds of people to have a community.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Diné Bił Hadahwiisdzoígíí Lá Ha'át'íí Bee Hadét'é?

Nihił hahoodzo dooleełgo t'aádoo le'é t'oo ahayói niidzin. Díį'go bee iinánígíí ádingo éí doo hinii'náa' da dooleeł. Níłtsą́ dóó yas dóó nił ch'i ałtah áát'eełii niidzin.

Nanise' doo naaldlooshii ałdó' nihił hahoodzodóó atah bee hahodét'é.

Kéyah ałdó' nihił haahoodzodóó atah bee hahodét'é.

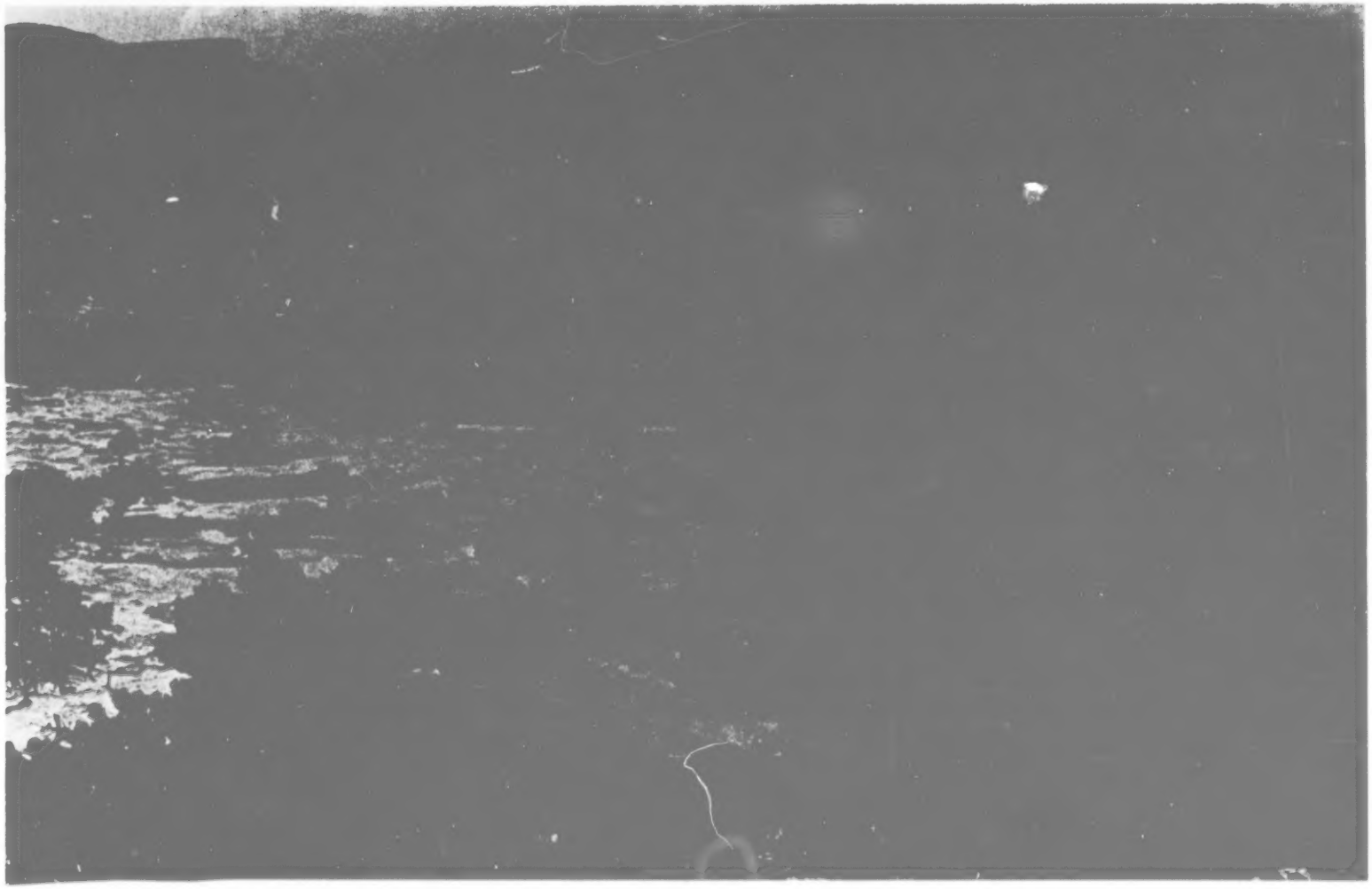
Ni' deigo ánízahígíí biniinaa nanise' dóó naaldlooshii dóó nił ch'i ałtah áát'eełii niheehólónígíí ádahwiis'áágo ádaadin.

What Makes a Community?

We need many things to have a community. We could not survive without the four elements. We need rain, snow, and many different kinds of weather.

Plants and animals are also part of our community. The land we live on is part of our community. Because the land is a certain elevation, we have plants, animals and weather that other places do not have.

Díí t'áá ałtso niidzin nihił hahoodzo dooleeł biniiyé. Nidi ha'át'íísh éí ádin?



We need all these things to have a community. But what is missing?

187

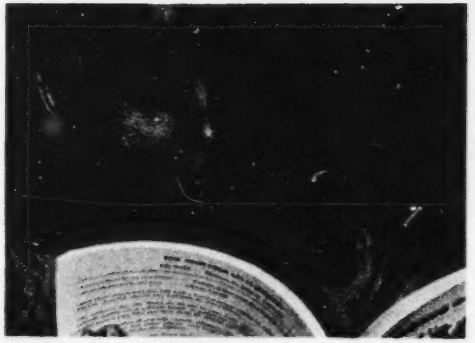
188

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Hoł haadzóigi **diné** bídin hóyéé'. Diné t'áá ałtso doo aheełt'ée da. Diné t'áá ałtso doo aheełt'éégóó kéédahat'į.

Doo t'áa ałtso t'áá áyídígi ahąąh dabighan da.

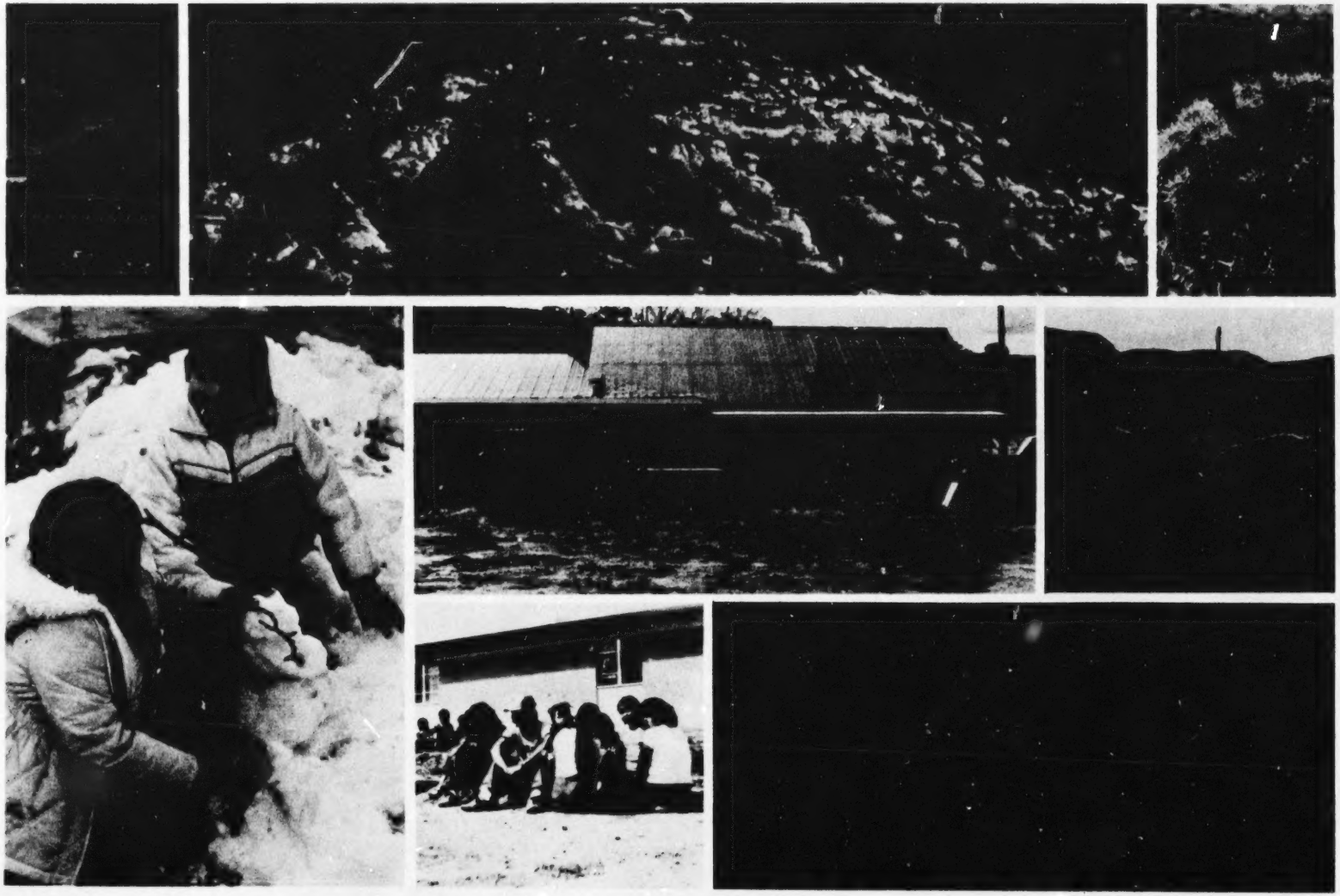
Nidi iiná bá siléii t'áá ałtso yee dahináago bił hadahwiisdzo. Diné bił hadahwiisdzodóó ahiłká'anájahgo kéédahat'į.



People are needed to have a community. The people do not have to be all alike. They do not have to live the same way. They do not have to live close together. But they are a community because they share resources. The people in a community help each other.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Nihił hahoodzoígi t'áá sahdii át'éego haz'á.



Our community is a special place.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

SAAD BÍHWIIDOO'ÁŁÍGÍÍ (Vocabulary)

Dinéjí (Navajo):

1. diné
2. łahgo ánáá'niił
3. bee iináanii
4. bíhoo'ą́ą́'ii
5. náás oochíił
6. ałch'ishdę́ę́' chidajooł'į́
7. na'ídíkid
8. áká'e'elyeed

Bilagáanají (English):

1. people
2. change
3. resources
4. knowledge
5. generation
6. share
7. question
8. help